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REGD. NO. B. 1035

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXII NO. 253 BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

Police Ban On Workers' Demonstrations

City Commissioner Issues Order

Fear Of Breach Of Peace And Danger To Public Safety

CONGRESSMEN RESENT

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has promulgated an order banning any meeting or demonstrations of workers organised by certain Labour organisations and prohibiting any procession or demonstrations on certain roads leading to the Abdul Gaffar Nagar at Worli.

The reason for this order is, as usual the "likelihood of a breach of the public peace and danger to public safety."

In terms of the police order the threatened demonstration to-day (Friday) evening by a section of Labour cannot take place

TEXT OF ORDER

The following is the text of the Order:—

Whereas it appears to me that there is a likelihood of a breach of the public peace and danger to the public safety if the procession announced by leaflet published over the name of S. G. Tambitkar of the Young Workers' League as being organised by the (1) Lal Trade Union Congress, (2) Young Workers League, (3) Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, (4) Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union, (5) G. I. P. Railway Union, (6) B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union, (7) Marxist League to proceed on the 26th instant in the evening from various centres in the mill area to the Congress Pandal at Worli are permitted:

Now, therefore, I, Walter Robert George Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in the exercise of powers conferred on me by sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act, 1902, prohibit on the 26th, 27th and 28th October 1934, any assembly or procession connected with all or any of the abovementioned bodies on any of the following roads, viz: Worli Sea Face Road, Cleveland Road, Worli Road and anywhere to the West of the Drainage Channel cutting across Haines Road, Fergusson Road, Globe Mill Lane, Worli Road or Cleveland Road.

SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION TRIUMPHANT

Battle Over Manual Labour Test

(By "GALLERYMAN.")

On Thursday, the Subjects Committee passed Dr. Pattabi Seetaramayya's resolution authorizing the A.I.S.A. to conduct and control exhibitions and demonstrations held on the occasion of Congress sessions. The consideration of this resolution was adjourned on Wednesday, as serious allegations had been made against the A.I S.A. by Dr. Sanyal of Murshidabad.

In spite of the President's assurance to the House that he had satisfied himself that the allegations were baseless, some members from Bengal and Tamil Nad continued to attack the administration and policy of the Spinners' Board.

Messrs. Basant Kumar Mazumdar and G. Rangiah Naidu were very vocal in their condemnation of the A.I.S.A. methods. Members complained that Mahatma Gandhi was tolerating the highhandedness and autocracy of the Board. Gandhiji heard the speeches but remained as complacent as ever. Acharya Kirpalani and C. Rajagopalachariar defended the A.I.S.A.

FIRST DEFEAT.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad made a very good speech in moving the resolution substituting the words "non-violent and truthful" for "peaceful and legitimate." Yet the House accepted Mr. Sidhwa's motion that the resolution be circulated among the various Provincial Congress Committees and considered in the next session in the light of the opinions received.

Were it not for the clever advocacy of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Khaddar Clause might have suffered the same fate.

MANUAL LABOUR TEST.

The last resolution about manual labour evoked a good deal of excitement. The Socialists had some interesting things to say on the subject. The resolution was passed, but with a very small and insignificant majority of votes.

COMIC INTERLUDES.

There were a few interesting comic interludes in the course of the proceedings.

One was Mr. B.K. Mazumdar's angry speech against the A.I.S.A.

The wording of the resolution on the wearing of Khaddar (in which reference to women was not made by the use of the appropriate pronoun), elicited an interesting ruling from the Chair to the effect that in the Congress nomenclature "he" included 'she.' There was a roar of laughter from the Visitors' Gallery to the right of the President,

Mrs. Naidu snapped, while moving the resolution on Thursday offering congratulations to the nation for the heroic sacrifices made during the Civil Disobedience movement.

RAJEN BABU DEFENDS A. I. S. A. POLICY

Says There Is No Truth In The Allegations

When the Subjects Committee met at 3 p.m. on Thursday, there was an angry demonstration, outside the Pandal, of Congressmen from Ajmere who were raising cries of "Rajasthan Zindabad" and "Vallabhbhai Murdabad."

Baba Narsinghdas of Ajmere also distributed an appeal to Socialist Congressmen alleging that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was spending Rs. 25,000 every year to maintan his hold on the Provincial Congress Committee. The appeal adds that every time the Socialists obtained a majority in the P. C. C., the elections were set aside. This year, too, the same thing is alleged to have been repeated. The appeal refers to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as an "apprentice to Hitler."

The demonstrators were carrying placards stating as follows:—"Delegate Brothers: If you ignore the injustice done to us, mind, you too shall have to face it some day. Therefore think of your duty towards your brothers."

The demonstrators then started Satyagraha at the entrance of the pandal. The Satyagraha continued till 6 p.m.

PRIORITY FOR SIDHWA'S MOTION.

When the proceedings started, Mr. Chatterjee asked the President when he would allow discussion on Mr. R. K. Sidhwa's notice of motion regarding Gandhiji's retirement.

The President said that as soon as the Working Committee agenda was over, he would take up the other resolutions.

One Member: Will the Congress Government be pleased to allot a non-official day? (Laughter).

President: Certainly, you will have many non-official days.

Mr. Patil moved that priority be given to Mr. Sidhwa's resolution regarding Gandhiji's retirement.

The President suggested that if the resolution did not come up before the House, in the ordinary course till Friday, he should move for priority.

Having received the assurance, Mr. Patil withdrew his resolution.

IN DEFENCE OF A.I.S.A.

The President then made a statement on the allegations made by Dr. Sanyal regarding the A.I.S.A. attitude towards the Silk weavers of Bengal. He said it was true that the A.I. S.A. attached greater importance to Cotton Khadi than to Silk Khadi for the simple reason that Cotton Khadi supported a larger number of workers than Silk Khadi. As regards the other allegations that the Bengal weavers were threatened with the cancellation of their certificates if they protested against the A.I.S.A.'s discriminating treatment, the President said that there was no truth in the allegation.

It had further been alleged that the Exhibition Committee had been greatly embarrassed owing to the high-handedness of the A.I.S.A. The President said that he had made enquiries into the affair and had found that this allegation too was untrue.

NOT THE PLACE FOR INQUIRY

Dr. Sanyal said that he was prepared to prove the allegations he had made by quoting chapter and verse.

The President said that the Subjects Committee was not the proper body to inquire into the allegations. He suggested to Dr. Sanyal that he should place his complaints before the Working Committee.

As the house decided that discussion on the resolution relating to Exhibitions and demonstrations should proceed, the President called upon Mr. Gupta to move his amendment.

CONTROL OVER EXHIBITIONS

Mr. Gupta moved that Exhibitions and demonstrations should hereafter be controlled by a Board of 15 members, 5 taken from the A.I.S.A., 5 from the All-India Village Industries Association and 5 from the Reception Committee.

Mr. Gupta was supported by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa who also said that the Reception Committee must have some control over Exhibition. He narrated his Karachi experiences in support of his contention.

Mr. Mazumdar complained that the A.I.S.A had killed the Silk industry of Bengal. He said that the A.I.S.A. had been extremely unfair to the Silk weavers of his province. The Silk industry of Bengal was at least a century old industry which had been deliberately ruined by the unfair competition of the A.I.S.A.

Mr. G. Rangiah Naidu (Andhra) also complained that the A.I.S.A. had been profiteering in the name of serving the cause of Khadi. The Board, which had the full support of Gandhiji, was an irremovable body in which several Congressmen had lost confidence.

MISSED REAL ISSUE

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar said that speakers had missed the real issue. If the A.I.S.A. had forfeited their credit, then they should bring a separate resolution on the subject and scrap the Board. But the issue at present was whether 'ad hoc' reception Committees should manage exhibitions or leave the work to a permanent body like the A.I.S.A. Another issue involved was whether commercial success alone should be aimed at or whether instruction also should be the aim. In the latter case, A.I.S.A. should get the control of exhibitions was the suggestion of the Working Committee.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Dr. Pattabi Seetharamyya reiterated the arguments of the previous speaker adding that the amendment of Mr. Gupta requiring the co-operation of five members of the Reception Committee, was really opposed to the spirit of the original resolution. He pleaded that the amendment be rejected.

The amendment was put to vote and thrown out. The original resolution was carried.

MISLEADING PROPAGANDA

Sardar Patel's Warning & Exhortation To Voters Of Assembly

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following to the Press:

I understand that the proposed retirement of Mahatmaji is being exploited by opponents of the Congress to prejudice the Congress at the elections. This is very unfortunate. Mahatmaji's retirement should not affect the claims of the Congress for the support of the electorate.

Even though Mahatmaji is retiring from the Congress, he goes out not to hurt but to help and strengthen the Congress from outside, and is as anxious as ever before that the Indian National Congress should win at the ensuing elections.

I appeal to the electorate not to be misled by any attempts made to misrepresent Mahatmaji's position, and to give their unqualified support to the candidates set up on behalf of the Congress and to see that the Congress comes out victorious in this contest.

TO-DAY AT ABDUL GAFFAR NAGAR

There shall be Flag Salutation ceremony at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Zhenda Chowk. Sjt. Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, will unfurl the National Flag.

Open Session

The open session of the Indian National Congress will commense at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the main pandal specially constructed for the purpose.

Presidential Procession.

The Presidential procession shall start from the President's Camp and enter the main pandal through the Chitaranjan Gate.

The Programme

The programme of the 1st day will be as follows:—

1. Vande Mataram and other songs.
2. The speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee.
3. The Installation of the President.
4. Messages.
5. Presidential address.
6. Resolutions recommended by the Subjects Committee.

Manual Labour For Congress Franchise

EIGHT HOURS A MONTH TEST PRESCRIBED

But Opposition Terms It As Insult To Workers

Thursday was Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar's day in the Subjects Committee meeting. His defence of Khaddar was really clever.

Non-Violence And Truth

Two of the three amendments proposed by Moulana Abul Kalam Azad in the Congress Constitution were adopted. The consideration of the third relating to Non-Violence and Truth was put off.

The resolution on Spinning and alternative Labour Franchise was passed by a very narrow majority.

When the Subjects Commitee met After tea, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad moved a resolution substituting the words "non-violent" and "truthful" for "peaceful and legitimate" in article I of the constitution of the Indian National Congress.

WHAT MAHATMA MEANT

The Moulana made it plain at the outset that the acceptance or rejection of his motion would have no effect on Gandhiji's resolve to retire.

The Moulana said, in this connection, that he was one of those who were opposed to Gandhiji's retirement, but that was a different thing altogether.

Speaking on the resolution, Moulana Azad said that his resolution sought to substitute more accurate and appropriate words to convey the sense that the words "peaceful and legitimate" meant to convey. When Mahatma Gandhi drafted the constitution and used the words "peaceful and legitimate," he really meant "non-violent and truthful". That was the sense in which every Congressman understood it.

NEED FOR CHANGE.

But the words were somewhat loose. There was the likelihood that people who did not believe in 'Truth and non-violence,' might distort the meaning of the present phraseology. He therefore suggested the change.

Moulana said every Congressman should search his heart introspectively, whether he believed in truth and non-violence or not. If he so believed, he should welcome the change instead of retaining words which allowed a loop-hole.

TRUTH MUST STAND

It might be objected, said the speaker, that truth was not a very practicable proposition, that it was too idealistic and so forth. It might also be argued that India was in a state of war and that there was a well-known saying that all was fair in a state of war. "But," the Moulana remarked "universal truths cannot be shaken because of our weaknesses. Truth must stand where it is even though we may not be able to act up to it. If you disown universal truth, simply because you feel too weak to rise up to them, then you will be shattering the very foundation on which the entire moral and social system rests."

"It might also be asked: why adopt a principle which we cannot practise?", said the Moulana and replied: "Principles play the same part in your lives as regulators play in clocks and watches. If the regulators go wrong, the clocks would follow suit. Those who disown principles are preparing for a moral anarchy."

Dr. Syed Mahmud seconded the resolution to the acceptance of the House.

Dr. Syed Mahmud seconded the resolution.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa moved that as the change proposed was a very serious one, the resolution be sent to all Provincial Congress Committees for eliciting opinion.

After some discussion Mr. Sidhwa's resolution was carried, in spite of the Working Committee's opposition thereto.

KHADI CLAUSE AMENDMENT

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad then moved that no Congressman should be elected to any Congress Committee who is not a habitual wearer of handspun, handwoven khaddar.

In the course of his spirited speech, the Moulana said that the present Khadi clause was unworkable. That had been experience of many. Since it was found that there were several difficulties in bringing into force the Khadi Clause, the Working Committee had thought it necessary to move an amendment of the above nature to the existing Khadi Clause, so that at least those who are elected to Committees should be habitual wearers of khaddar. The four-anna member of the Congress had the right to vote, but he could not stand for election, if he was not a habitual wearer of Khadi. This would tighten the existing clause which would make it compulsory that all those who are in office should wear Khadi. This would mean that they were expected to set an example to the other Congressmen regarding the programme of the Congress.

During the recent elections to the Provincial and District Congress Committees several complaints had been received regarding the non-observance of the Khadi Clause. After what has happened, the clause cannot remain as it is.

MISUSED AND MISAPPLIED

Sardar Sardulsingh seconding the amendment said that after reiteration of fath in non-violent civil resistance, the House should adopt the above amendment, which was to further strengthen the Congress Organisation. The introduction of such a motion was a confession of our weakness of not being able to observe the Khadi Clause. It had been the experience of many that the clause as it existed to-day was misused and misapplied. Unless everyone sincerely believed that the present clause would be observed by every Congressman without breaking it at any stage, the house should vote for the amendment.

Swami Govindanand raised a point of order as to how the house could consent to contrary things at the same time. On Tuesday the house and passed an omnibus resolution which embodied all the resolutions that had been passed previously, one of which was calling on Congressmen to strictly observe the Khadi Clause. By the present motion, the house was being asked to restrict the khadi wearing

(Continued on page 8).

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Consult the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist Mahmoud Bey about any matter affecting your life and get his wonderful spiritual predictions. Call at Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, opp. E.D. Sassoon & Co., Bombay. (3116).

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Wanted experienced, influential Salesmen for English concern and Canvasser, apply personally, Parker and Company, (Staff-Suppliers), 22, Apollo Street, Fort. (3130).

M. T. B College, Surat.—Applications are invited for the following posts in the M. T. B. College, Surat, (1) Professor of Physics, (2) Professor of Chemistry, (3) Professor of Biology, (4) Lecturer in Physics. Persons selected will have to teach the B.Sc and M.Sc. classes. The appointments will be from June 1935 to March 1936 in the first instance with every prospect of continuance. Applications, with testimonials, stating the qualifications experience, age, and minimum salary expected should reach the Principal, M. T. B. College, Surat, on or before 15th November, 1934. (9077)

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Wanted Chief Agent—For Bombay on salary basis. Salary according to experience and capacity. See the undersigned personally at Railway Hotel, Charni Road, Room No. 11, Daily till Monday 29th October. Morning 8 to 10 and evening 5 to 6. K. P. Shivdasani, Chairman, The Reliable Bank of India Ltd., Head Office, Karachi. 3126)

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Properties required immediately. Rs. 15,000/- and Rs. 60,000/- respectively. Apply Box No. 3120, "Bombay Chronicle."

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NOTICE
(Under Section 23(4) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902).

In supersession of the Notice dated 15th October, 1934, issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, under Section 23(4) of the City of Bombay Police Act IV of 1902, the following Notice is issued:—

The Public are hereby informed that in connection with the Indian National Congress Session to be held in Bombay the following roads will be reserved for public purposes and will be closed to all vehicular traffic as stated below:—

A. FROM 20TH TO 28TH INSTANT (BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE):
(1) Road leading to the building owned by Sir Sohrabji Pochkhanawala will be reserved from its junction with Worli Sea Face, Marine Drive in the south to its junction with Worli Sea Face Marine Drive and Cleveland Road in the north and entirely closed except for vehicles of the occupants of Sir Sohrabji Pochkhanawala's building and their visitors and vehicles with special police permits.
(2) The whole of Cleveland Road, except for south bound vehicular traffic.

B. FROM 26TH TO 28TH INST. (BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE).
(1) The whole of the Worli Sea Face Marine Drive from its junction with Worli Road to its junction with Cleveland Road, except for north bound vehicular traffic.
(2) A limited number of recognized public buses and taxis will be permitted to be parked on the Worli Sea Face Marine Drive and no vehicles will be permitted to be parked on Cleveland Road.
(3) Arrangements will be made for parking all vehicles (except as above) on the parking grounds provided for the purpose.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police,
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 20th Oct., 1934.
9078

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SIXTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th October, 1934, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) in Luxmi Building, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay to adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts, and to elect two Directors and appoint Auditors and to transact other business.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th October, 1934, to Friday the 2nd November 1934 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALDAS TRIBHOWANDAS,
Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1934.
3025

MISSING FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Five One Thousand Rupee Notes bearing Nos. X|3 825267, 148546, 828956, 827639 and 827640 LOST in Fort Area. Finder will be rewarded. Ravalgaon Sugar Farm, Ltd., Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
25-10-34.

Public Notices

BEST OMNIBUS SERVICES, CONGRESS NAGAR.

On 26th, 27th and 28th October the B.E.S. & T. Coy's Omnibuses can only run to the entrance of the Exhibition and not to the Pandal.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Electric House, Fort,
Bombay, 25th October, 1934.
9101.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST PROVISIONAL RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Provisional Receipt No. 22925 in respect of 5 Ordinary shares Nos. 332986 to 332990 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Ranchhoddas Jivandas, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Provisional Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated 26th October, 1934.
3137

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MANEK KURPAL, JETHA KURPAL and DOONGERSEY KURPAL have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date here of otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on Plot No. 2 of the Tulsirampada Estate of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 605 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under New Survey No. 2517 Cadastral Survey No. 2/14 of Parel Sewri Division together with dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded, on the North by Plot No. 1 of the said Estate leased to Noormahomed Rehemtulla Patel, on the South-west and West by 15 feet service passage, on the South by Plot No. 3 of the said Estate and on the West by Arthur Road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 27 Street No. 82.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1934.

A. B. SUTARIA.
for Messrs. Dastur & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9100

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF KURNOOL.

Small Cause Suit No. 1517 of 1933.

The Firm of MANROOPJI DHAMAJ, KURNOOL .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
BHOYI LEELADHAR VALLABHDASS .....Defendant.

To
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you for recovery of Rs. 190-0-0, interest and costs from you and that the suit is posted to 10 a.m. on 1-11-34 (the first of Novr. next) that the suit will be decreed ex-parte on your failure to appear before the Court on the said date at the said hour.

S. ANNASAMI AIYANGAR.
Pleader.
Kurnool, 4-10-34.
9098

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DR. M. P. KERAWALLA has contracted to sell to our clients free from all incumbrances and claims all and singular the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written.

ALL persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in our Office at Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

The Schedule Above Referred To:

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (the Cess whereof is redeemed) together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon being Plot No. 27 of the Chunabhatti Estate of Bai Hamabai Petit, situate at Chunabhatti, Balaram Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 528 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less (and forming part of a larger piece of land being the property of the said Estate) which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Rent Roll No. B/5791 last Rent Roll Nos. part of 13533, 13535, 13803, 13944 and 13958, New Survey No. part of 1/6984 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 24/152 of Tardeo Division and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property belonging to the Estate of Nowroji J. Daruwalla and partly by the Municipal Charitable Dispensary, on or towards the East by the Balaram Street, on or towards the South formerly by Plot No. 26 of the said estate of Bai Hamabai Petit and now the property of Umer Latiff, on or towards the West partly by the property of Narandas Rajaram and Co., and partly by the property of Hirjibhoy F. Lentin and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4754 and 55(3) Street Nos. 112, 112A, 112AA and 112B.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1934.

MADHAVJI and CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
9097

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
I.C. No. 38 of 1934.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the PENINSULAR LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at 2-4, Oak Lane, within the Fort of Bombay.

MADHAVJI & CO., Attorneys-at-Law of this Honourable Court having their Office in the Examiner Press Building, 33 Medows Street within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 5th day of October, 1934, presented to the said Court by Messrs. Madhavji and Co., the abovenamed Petitioners creditors of the said Company AND that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Judge hearing Company, winding up matters in Chambers on the 12th day of November, 1934, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1934.

MADHAVJI, & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
9099

Legal Notices

Re: Estate of VITHALDAS THAKORDAS .... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased Vithaldas Thakordas, late a Share-Broker and Bullion Merchant of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 11th day of November, One thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty and whose Will was proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction on the 25th June, 1931, by Lalji Harjibai, Tarabai, widow of the said deceased Sakarchand Gulabchand, Mangaldas Kalidas Choksey and Rangildas Ratanchand, all the executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned Solicitors for the said Bai Tarabai, widow Sakarchand Gulabchand Mangaldas Kalidas Choksey and Rangildas Ratanchand the surviving executors of the Will of the said Deceased on or before the 26th day of November, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-four at the undermentioned address. The said Executors will not be liable for the assets of the Deceased or any part thereof distributed to any person or persons in respect of the claims or demands of which they shall not have notice.

Bombay, dated this 25th day of October, 1934.

KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executors.
Yusuf Building,
Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay. 9102.

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NO POSTPONEMENT

Lucknow Exhibition Will Open On December 1

LUCKNOW, Oct. 24.

Enquiries elicited the information that there is no truth in the rumour which has gained currency in certain circles, that the Lucknow Swadeshi Exhibition organised under the auspices of the local Congress Committee has been postponed till the middle of March.

The said Exhibition will positively be held from December 1 to December 16, 1934 and preparations are going on in full swing to make the Exhibition a unique success.

The organisers have secured the Amin-ud-daula Park, where nearly three hundred stalls will be erected.

It is further understood that the organisers have approached Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan to perform the opening ceremony of the aforsaid Exhibition.—United Press.

MAN WITH LOADED REVOLVER ARRESTED

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25.

Following a search by the local C.I.D. in the Ganeshgong Mahalla in connection with the discovery of arms in a few days back, one Suraj Prasad has been arrested. It is stated that one loaded revolver was found in his possession.—United Press.

SARAT BOSE'S LEAVE EXTENDED

CALCUTTA, October 25.

Another extension of leave has been granted to Mr. Sarat Bose, State Prisoner, allowing him to remain by the bedside of his ailing father, Mr. Janaki Bose, who is still in a precarious condition.—United Press.

NOTICE SERVED ON LAHORE EDITOR

SARGODHA, Oct. 23.

A notice has been served on the Editor and Proprietor of the "Paras", Lahore, on behalf of Mr. Inder Raj alleging that the report published in the issue of the paper dated October 19 is entirely false and defamatory.

He intends taking legal action if suitable amend are not made by the Editor in the meantime.—United Press

PATIALA PRISONER FORCIBLY FED?

AMRITSAR, Oct. 23

It is reported that Sardar Sewa Singh Thikriwala, a prisoner in Patiala Central Jail, is being forcibly fed on account of his refusal to take food

Sardar Sewa Singh is said to have become very weak.—United Press

GRADUATES AS CONSTABLES

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 25

The magnitude of unemployment among the educated youngmen in the state of Travancore was brought to the public notice last week when several graduates desired to be enlisted as police constables.

Of the 24 men recruited to the Constabulary four persons are graduates three of them being Navars and the fourth a Brahmin.—United Press.

AUCTION SALES

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62, Medows Street, Fort. Tel. No. 22801.

AUCTION SALE AT KALBADEVI ROAD (OPP. BADAM TREE) SHOP NEXT TO "SWADESHI MARKET."

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, EMERALD, RUBY AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
BOMBAY HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 2051 of 1931-32.

Mr. L. MAHADEV ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
SETH BABOOLAL G. ..... Defendant.

Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed by Attorneys to the Agent of the Plaintiffs to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th day of October, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Kalbadevi Road (opp. Badam Tree) shop next to "Swadeshi Market" Ornaments comprising of Necklaces, Bracelets, Earrings, Sari-pin, Butties, full sets, watches, pendants, etc.

Ornaments are on view from TO-DAY, from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. for every inspection.

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MEMORABLE AND TRIUMPHAL REVIVAL.
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GALA DISNEY WEEK
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YOUR KIDDIES WILL BE DELIGHTED TO HAVE THEIR PETS—
MICKIE & MINNIE MOUSE
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PUPPY LOVE
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PIED PIPER
LULLABY LAND
BIRDS IN THE SPRING
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Plans Open. Book Early.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

Eleven Killed In Worli Disaster

Explosion In Fireworks Factory

One of the most appalling disasters in the history of Bombay occurred at Worli Sea Face on Wednesday, when eleven men, women and children lost their lives by an explosion in a fire-works factory.

The disaster occurred a few furlongs from the Congress Camp but the explosion terrific as it was did not attract much attention as it was thought it might be due to blasting operations in the small hills in the neighbourhood.

The inquest on the bodies of the victims was opened on Thursday morning and adjourned after formal evidence had been taken.

VICTIMS SCREAMING FOR HELP

The explosion occurred about ten o'clock, but it was not till 10-30 a.m. that the Head Quarters at Byculla of the Bombay Fire Brigade were informed of it by Telephone.

Mr. Norman Coombs, Chief of the Fire Brigade immediately despatched a Motor Pump and Tender from Byculla and another Motor Pump and Tender from Dadar stations to the scene of fire which was near the Worli Pumping Station.

Mr. Coombs himself followed these motor pumps and found that the building was practically gutted by the explosion and a number of men, women and children were screaming for help in the fire. The water from the first aid tank was used to assist the fire brigade men to enter the building and rescue the victims. The Fire Brigade Chief ordered his men to rescue the men trapped in the building first and to render them first aid.

All Stations Called

He then 'phoned to all the fire brigade stations to come to the scene of the fire immediately with all the available ambulances.

A few more engines and hoses were called out and after attending to the injured persons and removing them to the hospital, the fire brigade men made an attack on the building and managed to extinguish the fire within an hour.

One great difficulty was that the nearest sluice was about four furlongs distant and the fire brigade staff had to put up a temporary line of hose to bring the water to the burning building.

The cause of the fire is said to be that while the Manager of the Factory, Mr. Salebhoy Mahomedally was weighing explosives the scale broke and the material exploded and enflamed within a few seconds.

Two Women Killed

The factory was recently started by Mr. Peerbhoy Tyebally, a Bohra merchant to manufacture crackers for Diwali. About twenty-five persons were engaged in the factory including men, women and children. Out of these, eleven died, one having been burnt to death in the factory.

Among those who lost their lives are Mr. Salebhoy, the Manager of the factory, and two women workers.

INQUEST OPENED

The Bombay Coroner's Court was fully crowded on Thursday with the relatives of the deceased persons, when the inquest on the eleven persons who died as a sequel to the factory explosion at Worli, was held.

The names of the deceased persons are: Vasanti Philips (16), Mudakappa Chatrappa (9), Basawa Durgappa (12), Khadappa Yankappa (14), Jeejaba Bala Mahar (14), Gulam Dastegar Dulekhan (30), Sakubai Vithlya (50), Tajmahomed Asrakhan (20), Nana Laxman (18), Jaiya Kusla (40), and Salebhoy Mahomed Ali (20). The last two named died in the hospital late on Wednesday night.

Of the injured persons who were removed to the K.E.M. Hospital for treatment, three are still detained in the hospital, while two others, who received only slight burns were treated and allowed to go.

After recording formal evidence the Coroner postponed the inquest

LADY SLAPS MUNICIPAL MALI

Refusal To Remove Dog From P. M. Gardens Causes Lively Incident

There was a scene of considerable commotion and excitement in the Phirozeshah Mehta Gardens at Malabar Hill on Thursday morning, when a European lady took upon herself to chastise both a municipal mali and an Indian bystander, who remonstrated with her for her conduct.

It appears that the lady, who was accompanied by her husband, had brought her dog with her to participate in the pleasure of the morning's outing. It was, however, unchained and as dogs are not allowed in the garden without a lead she was requested by the mali to remove it.

This she refused to do, and the mali, after seeking the advice of someone else with authority, proceeded to remove it himself. This was too much for the lady, who thereupon slapped the mali and released the dog. On some of the by-standers remonstrating with her, she also slapped one of them.

A number of people were taking their morning stroll at the time, including several well-known figures in civic society, such as Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Shantidas Askuran, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Khan Bahadur Petigara, and the excitement became somewhat intense when the lady, on her name being demanded by the victims of her anger, refused to give it. Her husband remained a passive spectator of the whole incident.

As there is no law which can compel a visitor to the gardens to give his or her name to anyone even after slapping them, the lady ultimately departed,—to a certain extent carrying off the honours of the day and followed by her dog with his tail up, the passive husband, bringing up the rear.

The matter, however, has been reported to the municipal authorities and more, no doubt, will be heard of it.

ESCAPED FROM POLICE CUSTODY

Accused Awarded Four Months' R. I.

Fulharikhan Dilawarkhan (31), was sentenced on Thursday by the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, Bombay, to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of having escaped from police custody where he was kept on remand pending inquiries in a case of theft.

BAKERY CLERK ARRESTED

Accused Is Alleged To Have Misappropriated Rs. 315

The Agripada Police arrested on Tuesday last, E. K. Cama, the chief-clerk and bill collector of the Bakery and Diary Farm, Lamington Road, on the charge of having misappropriated the sum of Rs. 315 which he is said to have collected from the customers of the Diary. The accused disappeared with the money on August 5 last, and was arrested after a lapse of more than two months.

Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, ordered the accused on Thursday to be remanded to police custody till October 31, pending further inquiries.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union rules on Wednesday:—

Kent 11, Eastern Counties 3 (at Beckenham); Sussex 6, Surrey 28 (at Eastbourne); Cambridge University 26, St. Bart's Hospital 8.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Notification Of Civil Appointments

The following notifications has been made:—

Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, on return from leave, to be Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. C. M. Lobo, reverting.

Mr. Muhammad Husain Abdul Ali Havelivala, on return from leave, to officiate as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan, reverting, pending further orders.

Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, to continue to officiate as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the arrangement vice Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. I. S. Haji, on relief by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, to continue to officiate as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the officiating appointment released by Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni till Mr. Khandalavala's return from leave or pending further orders.

Mr. T. Robinson, on return from leave, to be Additional District Superintendent of Police, Broach and Panch Mahals, vice Mr. N. M. Kamte proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. P. O'Sullivan, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. U. H. Rana reverting.

Mr. M. B. Pradhan, Officiating Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, to officiate as First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, vice Mr. N. K. Mastakar, appointed to officiate as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Poona.

Rao Saheb R. N. Navampalli to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. M. E. Guider retired.

Mr. C. H. Klein to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. H. Hurst on leave.

The leave granted to Mr. H. Hurst, a Superintendent of Police in Bombay City, has been extended by the High Commissioner for India by six months on half average pay on medical certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend George Buchanan is appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment (Church of Scotland). His services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for appointment as Second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend George Buchanan, on arrival, to be Second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

The Reverend Canon C. F. Fortescue, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for six months from the 27th October 1934 or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Ridley, I.C.S., on return from leave, to officiate as Collector of Larkana vice Mr. G. W. MacElhinny, I.C.S., proceeding on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. B. K. Patel, I.C.S., on relief, to officiate temporarily as Collector of Larkana from the date on which he takes over charge form Mr. G. W. McElhinny, I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. S. Ridley, I.C.S.

Mr. Narayan Balwant Deshmukh to officiate as District Deputy Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. G. M. Isani under suspension, pending further orders.

Mr. G. C. Rose has been confirmed as an Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay Salt Department, with effect from the 8th October 1934, vice Mr. G. L. Steele retired.

Mr. E. G. Taylor, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for two months.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 25th November 1934.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

The license to grant certificates of marriages between Indian Christians is hereby granted to the Reverend Doulatrao Bunsode of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, India Mission.

A license to grant certificates of marriages between Indian Christians is hereby granted to Mr. N. K. Panchal, Pastor in the Swedish Alliance Mission at Dhanora, district West Khandesh.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On return from leave, Mr. Birendra Kumar Bose, to be Executive Engineer, Thana Division.

On relief by Mr. Bose, Mr. Chintaman Govind Kale, to be Executive Engineer, Nasik Irrigation Division, relieving Mr. Shankar Keshav Karandikar, who will then proceed to take charge of the Khandesh Division as ordered in Government Notification No. 8974/27, dated 27th September 1934.

Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Pirajirao Jagtap, to be Executive Engineer, Belgaum Division, relieving Mr. R. A. Fitzherbert, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, of the charge of that division.

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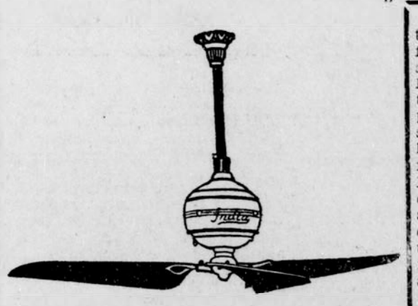
24 Hours a unit at full Speed || 42 Hours a unit at First Speed



THE MOST EFFICIENT FAN EVER PRODUCED

ENTIRELY INDIAN PRODUCT

I am so pleased to see the factory where electric fans and other electrical accessories are turned out. It is a great Swadeshi enterprise and the fans produced by this factory should replace the very large number of foreign fans that are imported. I understand the price compares favourably with and the running expenses are very much less than in that of foreign fans. This ought to be sufficient inducement, if any inducement apart from their being Swadeshi is needed, for Indians to purchase India fan. I wish the factory great success that it deserves.
(Sd.) RAJENDRA PRASAD.
3-8-32.

FOR BETTER BREEZE AT HALF THE COST
I. E. W. ELECTRIC FANS
D. C. & A. C.

MANUFACTURERS INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS, Ltd.
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UNUSUAL NON-SKID MILEAGE RECORD

Goodyear's "G-3" Tyre is Giving More Than Advertisements Claim For it.

Unprecedented non-skid mileage records are being piled up throughout the world by the new "G-3" Tyre recently introduced by Goodyear.

The new "G-3" has been sold to motorists in many countries before a public announcement of the tyre was made, in order that the public's reaction might be obtained.

In every case car owners noticed they were getting longer non-skid mileage. Due to the wider, flatter tread, more centre traction and other advantages, including an average of two pounds more rubber in the tread, the new "G-3" delivered 43 per cent more non-skid mileage during the hardest trials that could be devised by the Goodyear test fleet.

In actual use on the average motor car the "G-3" gives more than the advertised 43 per cent non-skid mileage, and hundreds of letters from motorists who realised they were getting extra non-skid miles, but didn't know the reason until the "G-3" was publicly announced, have been received by the Company. The opinion of most of the writers is that 43 per cent is too low and that the "G-3" actually delivers a much larger percentage.

THE SPECIALIST IN THE MORTAL DISEASE, LIKE ASTHMA, SPRUE AND CONSUMPTION
Vaidyaraj Jethalal D. Dave
Arrived in Bombay on 25th Oct. He is curing Old and Chronic diseases and is offering free consultation and pulse examination. He will point out sure remedies for SPRUE, CONSUMPTION, OLD ASTHMA, PILES, DROPSY, FEMALE DISEASES, DIABETES, PARALYSIS and all sorts of Physical Weakness. Mofussil Patients can consult through correspondence.
Consultation Time from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. & 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.
THE DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS
No. 389, Opposite Mahajanwadi Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
KHAR, 5th Road, Dev Bhuvan at 12 to 3.

CHETTINAD VOTES FOR CONGRESSMAN

Information received from reliable sources indicate that the Commerce Constituency votes so far recorded at important centres like Chettinad and Madura, show that the Congress candidate Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetti is winning. Chetinad particularly is polling heavily for Mr. Swami.—A.P.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

Wanted A Sports Stadium For Bombay

(By J. C. Maitra)

A SPORTS STADIUM FOR CALCUTTA.

It appears from press reports that Calcutta is at last going to have a stadium. Its location will be the famous Eden Gardens where the M.C.C. were entertained during their visits to that city. The accommodation will be for 50,000 people including 5,000 covered seats in two stories. It is proposed that the area inside should be big enough for a football ground, which may be converted into a ground for cricket, hockey, rugby, etc., and athletic meetings. An attempt is also being made to keep the existing lake within the area of the stadium as a separate section for acquatic sports and rowing. It is estimated that the erection of the stadium will cost about nine lakhs of rupees. The Raja of Santosh has been taking a keen and active interest in this affair and he may be relied on to see his ambition bearing fruit at no distant date.

BOMBAY STILL COGITATING OVER IT.

While serious attempts are being made in this direction in the Eastern Capital, Bombay is still cogitating over the problem. Recently the Gardens Committee of the Municipal Corporation discussed this question on all its bearings and came to the conclusion, on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, that "such a matter better be left to private enterprise rather than that the Municipality should undertake it, more especially as the latter is not in a position even to provide adequately for the essential services devolving on it by statute."

NO SUITABLE GROUND IN FORT.

It is agreed on all hands that the Fort Area is most suitable and popular and such purposes. Unfortunately no sites of adequate dimensions for the accommodation of a stadium are owned by the Municipality in this part of the island. The only plots suitable for the purpose viz. (1) the Esplanade Maidan (2) Cooperage, and Block No VII of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme are all in charge of the Government of Bombay, and it is said, that there is no likelihood of their being made available for the use of the Municipality free of cost.

THE PROHIBITIVE COST OF A STADIUM.

If they were to be leased or purchased by the Municipality the initial cost of the scheme would be increased considerably and the whole project would be unremunerative in the long run. The cost of a concrete stadium for 50,000 persons at the cost of about Rs. 40 per seat, they calculate, may be taken at about Rs. 20 lakhs exclusive of the cost of land. The interest and sinking fund on this amount for a 60 years' loan at the rate of 5 per cent and 3 per cent per annum would roughly amount to Rs. 112,000 and for a 30 years' loan at the same rate of interest would amount to Rs. 142,000.

FREE LAND MAY BRING PROFIT

In addition to this there would be expenditure on repairs and maintenance, as well as on the staff managing the games, etc. to be conducted in the stadium It is, however, believed, the Municipal Commissioner adds, that if free land were available it might be possible to make a small profit out of such an undertaking

DIFFICULTIES EXAGGERATED BY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

I fear that the Municipal Commissioner has considerably exaggerate the difficulties in the way of erecting a stadium in the Southern part of the City. I do not see why any of the above mentioned plots of ground should not be available to the Municipality free of cost. if it might be given to a private body without financial consideration. He himself admits that His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala interviewed His Excellency the Viceroy in this connection recently.

COST OF ERECTION PLACED TOO HIGH

I cannot also understand why the cost of erection should be raised to Rs. 20 lakhs, when we see that Calcutta is going to erect one with the same accommodation for less than half the above cost. It would be worthwhile locking into the Calcutta plan. If we can have a public stadium at a cost of not too high I would much rather prefer it to a private one. Because in the latter event, we have to depend so much on the idiosyncracies of private individuals and executive bodies.

A MATTER WORTH CONSIDERING FOR THE CORPORATION

I know that the Cricket Club of India Ltd. has included a stadium in its Construction Scheme. But I cannot gather how long it will take to materialize as its scheme is a very ambitious one. Another thing which the man-in-the-street is afraid of is that the Club may not be accessible to all. An aristocratic door may bar his way. It will therefore be in the public interest if a body like the Municipal Corporation takes up the matter more earnestly than it has done in the past.

WHAT ABOUT PAREL GROUND?

In this connection I would draw the pointed attention of the Municipal authorities to the state of affairs in the Northern part of the City Barring Matunga, there is only one ground available for sports in that area. I mean the one at Parel on which the Indian Football League tournaments are held. It is not unknown to the officers and members of the Corporation and Improvement Trust that hundreds of football and hockey players, irrespective of caste, colour or creed, play on that ground and thousands of people gather there every weekend for recreation.

ESSENTIAL FOR SPORT

It is, therefore, surprising that instead of declaring it as a sports ground, attempts are being made to dispose it of and thereby close the only avenue for sport in that part of the city. It will be a sad day for the people in the Northern Area when this ground is sold off. Early steps should, therefore, be taken to get this ground declared a sporting field and reserve it for that purpose permanently, before it is too late.

DAVIS OVERTAKES LINDRUM

Englishman Makes Break Of 581

MELBOURNE, Oct. 24.

Lindrum was leading by 16,492 points to 16,372 scored by Davis at the interval to-day. Lindrum's highest break before the interval was 584 and Davis's 324.

Following the resumption Davis raised his total to 17,684 before the close, his highest breaks being 581, 353 and 383.

Lindrum's score at the close was 17,261. His chief breaks were 359 and 306 (in play).—Reuter.

GUJARAT FARMERS' RELIEF FUND

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Oct. 25.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari and local leaders began collections for the Gujerat Farmers Relief Fund.

The total collections upto date is Rs. 1300.

As local leaders are going to Bombay to attend the Congress session, he is coming again after Diwali for further work of collections. He has received a telegram from Sardar Vallabhbhai instructing him to continue the work of further collections wherever possible. After halting at Ahmedabad station for a few hours, he goes to Joravarnagar.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar arrived this morning from Europe after four months leave and after attending the League of Nations.

Bikaner Prisoners On Hunger Strike

BEWAR, Oct. 25.

The "Rajasthan" unerstands that the Bikaner Conspiracy Case prisoner, Khubram Saraf has been released, Chandanmal has been on hunger-strike for the last 13 days, and Swami Gopaldas and Satyanarain will also be on hunger-strike. Khubram has been promised an interview by His Highness the Maharaja.—United Press.

BIKANER STATE PREMIERSHIP

BEWAR, Oct. 25.

Sir Manubhai Mehta, Prime Minister of Bikaner State is reported to be retiring from October 31.

Mr. Shah, Finance Secretary of United Provinces Government, is expected to take the charge of Premiership.—United Press.

LUCKNOW TO INVITE CONGRESS

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25.

The City Congress Committee at its last meeting held under the presidency of Mr. K. Pestonji, decided to invite the next session of the Indian National Congress at Lucknow and is understood to have authorised its delegates accordingly.—United Press.

Dutch Airmen Praise Sporting Australians

Parmentier And Moll Claim Second And American Machine Third Place In Air Race Results

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Two other aeroplanes participating in the great air race have now reached Melbourne. The Netherlands Douglas Air Liner piloted by Parmentier and Moll arrived at 12.52 a.m. G.M.T., 19 hours and 19 minutes behind Scott and Black, and thus claim the second place.

The third plane to arrive was the Boeing Transport, the American machine piloted by Colonel Roscoe Turner and Pangborn. It reached Flemington race course at 3-36 a.m. G.M.T., 2 hours 42 minutes behind Parmentier and Moll. Meanwhile Catchart Jones and Waller in a De Havilland Comet have also reached Australia. They left Darwin at 4-46 a.m. G.M.T. for Charleville, and the New Zealanders MacGregor and Walker in their Miles Hawk left Singapore for Batavia at 7-45 a.m. G.M.T.

Passenger Left Behind

The Netherland air liner which claimed the second place left its passenger and luggage at Albury, as it was necessary to lighten the machine in order to make sure of getting away from the soft ground on which it had landed the previous night. The machine had lost itself in extremely bad weather and wireless messages were unreadable owing to atmospherics.

Peopled By Morse Fiends

It circled around Albury. Suddenly according to the machine's wireless operator, "That town seemed entirely peopled by Morse fiends. Thousands of lights twinkled at us in code. Then I realised that a rather wonderful thing was being done to help us. The town's electric lights were being controlled at the power station, and the increased supply was being utilised for sending us messages. It was an amazing and a very sporting thing to do. Motor cars rushed to the race course and in the beams of their headlights the great machine made a splendid landing. Later hundreds of people helped the big plane out of the mud to enable it to complete the course. The crew were enthusiastic about the welcome they received.

The machine had an entirely trouble free journey, and the pilots of the Boeing Transport had to contend with engine trouble during the last half of their journey.

Scott and Black who made the journey in 71 hours, were actually in their about 63½. They were round the word in just about the time that it takes to cross Europe by train from London to Constantinople. As the De Havilland Comet was a newly-designed machine, they had had opportunity for no more than one trial flight with which to accustom themselves to its many new features before reaching Mildenhall, and the trials there were limited by bad weather during the few days before the race actually started. The same, of course, applies to the pilots of the other Comets in the race, the two Mollisons and Cathcart Jones and Wallers.

Designer Congratulated

Many congratulations have been offered to Major Halford, the designer of the Gipsy engines and his engineering colleagues who made the achievement possible. English newspapers are also loud in their praise for the Netherlands air liner's achievements.

"The Times" says: The news that its pilots had overcome the troubles that suddenly beset them so close to their goal has given the highest satisfaction.—B.O.W.

AIRMAN WRIGHT ARRESTED IN PERSIA

Lambert Monocoupe Makes Forced Landing

BASRAH, October 24.

The mystery regarding the whereabouts of the Lambert Monocoupe piloted by Wright has been cleared up by the news that Wright made a forced landing west of Mohammerah, where he was arrested and detained, despite his passports vised by the Persian Legation in London.

His release was eventually effected by two British residents. The airman who is spending the night at Shaibo near Basrah, states the delay has extinguished his chances in the handicap race, but is continuing to-morrow.—Reuter.

COL: FITZMAURICE HELD UP AGAIN

LONDON, Oct. 24.

A further hitch prevents Colonel Fitzmaurice's departure on his flight to-morrow. It was too dark at the Portsmouth aerodrome to carry out a complete test flight in the afternoon, but it will be held at 9-30 a.m. on Thursday when the plane will again be weighed. —Reuter.

ACCEPTANCES FOR CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The following are the Cambridgeshire final acceptors with their weights:—

Denbigh 9-7, The Blue Boy 9-4, Mate 9-3, Caymanas 9-1, Mossoro 9-0, Light Sussex 8-13, Badruddin 8-11, Flamenco 8-10, Statesman 8-9, Homily 8-9, Rentenmark 8-8, Solfatara 8-7, Celadon 8-7, Wychwood Abbot 8-6, Commander Third 8-4, Young Native, Buckland, Mary Tudor II 8-3, Bondsman, Highlander, Grindleton 8-2, Spirituelle 8-1, Mistor 8-0, Almond Hill 8-0, Lilium Second 7-13, Galapas 7-12, Celestial City 7-8, Akela 7-8, Spend-a-Penny 7-7, Eleda 7-6, British Quota 7-4, Solitude 7-3, Latei 7-2, Hot Bun 6-12, Adriatic 6-9, Poker 6-8, Grand Rounds, Tabasco IV 6-7.—Reuter.

IRISH SWOOP PASSES TEST

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Fitzmaurice's Monoplane passed the necessary tests at Portsmouth to-day and made a perfect landing wiwth 3,350 lbs. load. The plane will probably leave Lympne early to-morrow for Australia.—Reuter.

MISS LEELA RAO WINS AT BANGALORE

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Oct. 25.

Miss Leela Rao of Bombay, annexed the Women's Singles Trophy in the Bowring Institute Tennis Championships by beating Miss Parrot of Calcutta in straight sets. The match which was played last evening was productive of good Tennis. Though vanquished Miss Parrot put up a good show, but Miss Rao by her superior all-round game prevailed.

Scores: Miss Leela Rao beat Miss Parrot 6/4, 6/3.

FASTER AIR MAIL SERVICES URGED

London Chamber Of Commerce Impressed By Melbourne Flight

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Faster mail services on the Imperial air route are urged by the London Chamber of Commerce as a result of this week's spectacular flights. The Chamber points out the wonderful success of the British and Dutch pilots of the Comet and Douglas planes respectively as a justification for their demands.

The Chamber also quotes the New York—San Francisco service over 2,600 miles in 18-3/4 hours, including stops.

It advocates "inter alia" the dispatch of all first-class Empire airmail at a low flat rate of postage.

Bad Sportsmanship Shown In Bangalore Tennis

Singles Finalist Refuses To Carry On Because He Was Upset By Umpire's Decision

BANGALORE, Oct. 22.

The final of the Bowring institute tennis tournament, played to-day between B. Rachappa, the Mysore champion, and C. I. Mehta, the young Calcutta player —to be ranked with S. L. R. Sawhney and M. Bhandari (now at Cambridge) as the most promising young players in India—will remain in the memory of the large gathering that witnessed it declares a correspondent of "The Statesman."

It will not be a pleasant memory. First there was the unseemly spectacle of Rachappa, a player of much experience, refusing to carry on because he did not agree with one of the decisions of the umpire. It was only at the earnest request of B. T. Blake, the Karachi player, that Rachappa consented to resume.

Then, at the most crucial period—when the score was 2 sets all, 4 games all and 15 all—Mehta jumped to smash an overhead ball, fell, and sprained his left leg, making it impossible for him to carry on.

According to the rules, Mehta being unfit to resume play he defaulted and the match had to go to Rachappa, but the Committee, after considering all the circumstances and seeing that Mehta would probably be it to play to-morrow, appealed to Rachappa to replay the match. To this, however, Rachappa would not agree.

The tennis was of a high standard. Rachappa, the older and cooler player, preferred to stay on the baseline and beat his opponent by the painful accuracy of his driving and by his chop strokes, which nearly always were not short enough. Mehta was the more forceful driver and togegether the more versatile player; he played the game of his life, his volleying and half-volleying being a pleasing feature.

Mehta took sometime to find his real form and Rachappa won the first set after 10 games. Then the Calcutta player came into his own. He played aggressively and accurately, his driving to the corners proving the undoing of the Mysore player.

The third set should have gone to Mehta but Rachappa secured it after 12 games. In this set Mehta's cross-court shots were a feature. They went skimming over the net as if propelled by a catepult, with plenty of top spin and forced Rachappa to remain on the baseline and counter with defensive chop strokes.

The fourth set went to Mehta amid much excitement. He was the master by the time, but credit must be given to the Mysore player for his steadiness and the way he retrieved several seemingly impossible shots. The tension was high when the fifth set started and the struggle aroused such excitement as has never been shown in a tennis match in Bangalore for many years. When the score was 4?6, (Rachappa won) 6—4; 5—7; 6—3; 4—4 and 15 all, it became impossible for Mehta to carry on.

Rachappa will probably visit Calcutta for the Calcutta championships.

JONES AND WALLER REACH MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE, Oct. 25.

Cathcart Jones and Waller in the D. H. Comet arrived at 4-59 G.M.T. after arriving at Charleville at 2-50 G.M.T.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 25.

J. D. Hewett and Kay in the D. H. Dragon arrived from Alor Star at 4-14 G.M.T.—Reuter.

BATAVIA, Oct. 25.

Malcolm MacGregor and Waller in the Miles Hawk arrived at 2-51 G.M.T. and left for Darwin at 3-31 G.M.T.—Reuter.

BARODA BEATS MEHSANA

Maharaja Cricket Tournament Result

(From Our Correspondent)

SAYAJIGANJ, Oct. 25.

In the finals of the Maharaja Cricket High School Cup between Baroda and Mehsana High Schools, Baroda scored 178 and 291 in the first and second innings and Mehsana scored 118 and 79.

Mehsana was defeated by 262 runs.

Adhikari and Pandit of Baroda and Patel of Mehsana played well.

SWEARING IN OF REICHSBISHOP MUELLER

Ceremony Postponed Because Hitler Is Suffering From Dental Trouble

BERLIN, Oct. 24.

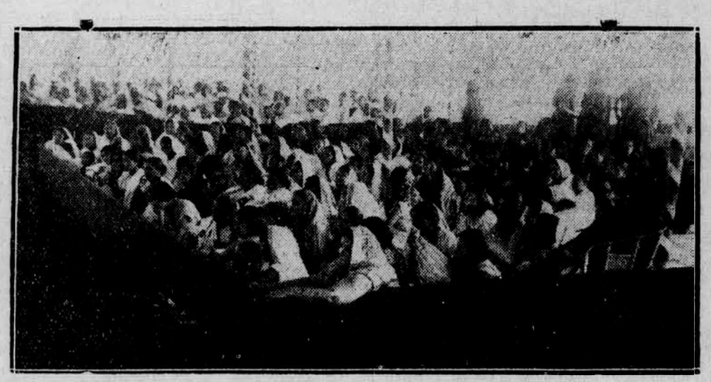
It is officially stated that the swearing in ceremony of Reichsbishop Mueller has been indefinitely postponed, becaues Chancellor Hitler is suffering from a painful toothache necessitating an operation.—Reuter.

In the Scottish Football League (First Division) Hearts drew with Hamilton, each side scoring one goal.

Sambamurti (Andhra leader) having a sip of tea during the interval of Subjects Committee discussions.

Sarojini Devi serving tea to a fellow-delegate of the fair sex.

Scenes In Abdul Ghaffar Nagar



Lady delegates watching the proceedings of the Subjects Committee.

Dinner Time: A peep into the Congress dining hall.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 4, 1990
Muslim: Rajab 16, 1353
Parsi: Ardibehesht 18, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 36m
Sunset: 6h 7m
High Water: 2-04 13-45
Low Water: 8-05 17-45

FRIDAY, October 26.

Indian National Congress, 48th Session Opening Day, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 27.

S S Naldera with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Indian National Congress, 48th Session, Second Day, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 7 p.m.

SUNDAY, October 28.

Indian National Congress, 48th Session, Third Day, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 7 p.m.

MAGIC TRICKS AT WORLI

Prof. Hasanand will perform magical tricks at Arya Samaj Pandal—Congress Nagar, to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Admission free.

ANDHRA INSURANCE CO. LTD.

The office of the Andhra Insurance Co. Ltd. of 1 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay will close at 3 p.m. to-day and to-morrow (Friday and Saturday) on account of the Congress session.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Penang and Japan per s.s. "Lisbon Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. to-day (Friday).

GOLD FILLED LEATHER WORKS

The Gold Filled Leather Works have made special arrangement for taking rest and drinking water at stall No. 35 in Abdul Gaffar Nagar Zanda Chowk for general public. All the branches of the Gold Filled Leather Works will be closed after 4 p.m. during the Congress session.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received samples of the following purely Swadeshi preparations:—A bottle of Gokhale Liquid Soap and a box of Gokhale's Sandal Toilet soap from the Gokhale Manufacturing Co, Bombay No. 8, and a bottle of Neel-Kaal (Blue-Black) Fountain pen ink, manufactured by the Andhrakala Parishat, Tenali, Guntur District. We have found all the three articles to be quite satisfactory in use.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Queen Christina" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Circus Clown" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Naughty Girl" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Watan Parast" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amritmanthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Lure of the City" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"House of Rothschild" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Devil's Brother" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Mystery Squadron" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Setu-Bandhan" Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. Close down.

6 p.m. Indian Programme. Selections from the play "Saliwhan". 7 p.m. A. K. Vesawawala on Personal Health and Beauty Culture—(Gujarati). 7-30 p.m. Interval. 8 p.m. European Programme. Empire relay if reception is satisfactory. 9 p.m. Time signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. European Programme. 9-29 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. Richard Meredith on "Current Films", Jos Ghisleri and his Symphonians. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. (By kind permission of the Management, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.) 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. A Light Instrumental Programme, with Sterndale Bennett. 8-15 p.m. The Scottish Studio Orchestra, directed by Guy Daines. 8-45 p.m. A Recital of Pipe Music by Pipe-Major John McDonald, M.B.E. Presented by Seton Gordon. 9-05 p.m. "Piebald". A Selection of Contrasts. Presented by Colin Graeme. 9-30 p.m. The Northern Studio Orchestra, directed by John Bridge. 10 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra (Leader, A. Rossi), under the direction of Emilio Colombo. Relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 10-30 p.m. The News and Announcements. 10-50 p.m. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The P and O mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 18th instant passed Suez at 3 a.m. on the 25th instant.

The REGAL

THE LAST DAY
at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

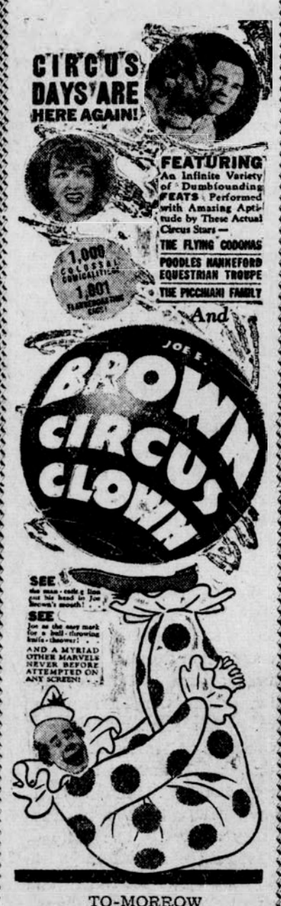
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
for the benefit of all the visitors for the Congress Session!

The drama of the girl who left her throne to seek the love that is the birthright of womanhood!
with
JOHN GILBERT
LEWIS STONE
HEAR HER ON THE
WIDE RANGE
EQUIPMENT!—SHE'S MARVELLOUS!

TO-MORROW
Our Anniversary Attraction Inaugurating the "GREATER REGAL SEASON"—
TREASURE ISLAND
with
WALLACE BEERY
JACKIE COOPER

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House

THE LAST DAY
at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.


CIRCUS DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN!
FEATURING
An Infinite Variety of Dumbfounding FEATS Performed with Amazing Aptitude by These Actual Circus Stars—
THE FLYING CODONAS
POODLES HANNEFORD EQUESTRIAN TROUPE
THE PICCHIANI FAMILY
And
JOE'S BROWN CIRCUS CLOWN
SEE
SEE
AND A MYRIAD OTHER MARVELS NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED ON ANY SCREEN!

TO-MORROW
The LOST PATROL
with
VICTOR MCLAGLEN
BORIS KARLOFF

"FREE PRESS" IN COURT

Interim Receiver Appointed On Application Of Mathuradas Vissonji

A mortgage suit has been filed in the Bombay High Court being Suit No. 1554 of 1934 by Seth Mathuradas Vissonji and others against the Free Press of India Ltd., claiming Rs. 2,46,788-9-9 and three other sums 730-7-6, 1,257-9-9 and 1,217-0-7 for costs and other relief.

On behalf of the Plaintiffs an application was made on Thursday to Mr. Justice Rangnekar for the appointment of Mr. H. H. Wadia the Court Receiver as the Interim Receiver of the properties comprised in the suit.

Sir J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the Plaintiffs.

On this application an Order was made by Mr. Justice Rangnekar yesterday giving leave to the Plaintiffs to serve a Notice of Motion for Receiver and injunction on the defendants above-named returnable on Tuesday the 13th day of November and that, in the meantime, and until the said 13th November 1934 the Court Receiver has been appointed Interim Receiver to take possession of the mortgaged premises with power to arrange for the continuation of the publication of the newspapers of the above-named Defendant Company.

We understand that the Court Receiver accompanied by Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas Solicitor of Messrs. Kanga and Co., on Thursday afternoon went to the Free Press offices in order to serve the order of the Court and to take possession of the mortgaged premises, but Mr. Sadanand declined to give the possession on the ground that he, as Trustee of the Debenture Holders was in possession of the premises.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE CONGRESS EXHIBITION AT WORLI

HAVE A VIEW OF INDIAN ART WONDERS

FEAST YOUR EYES ON KHADI'S LATEST MARVELS.

SEE RAS VILLAGE WHICH GIVES THE TRUE VISION OF RURAL INDIA.

DON'T MISS THE RARE OPPORTUNITY.

EXHIBITION WILL BE KEPT OPEN TO-DAY BETWEEN 2-30 P.M. AND 11 P. M.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

Music and dramatic performance by Students of Tilak Rashtriya Kanyashala, between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m. at the Theatre in the Recreation Court, of the Exhibition Ground. Admission to the theatre will be by tickets of Annas 2.

THE GUJARAT SOCIETY

At a public meeting of the Gujarati-speaking public of Bombay, held on the 22nd instant, in the Chamber of Sjt. Ambalal P. Parikh, Advocate, under the presidency of Dr. D. R. Prem, a Central Institution of Gujaratis named "The Gujarat Society" was unanimously formed to voice the sentiments of Gujaratis as a whole in all spheres of public activities, and to safeguard and promote their interests alround.

The following office-bearers were elected and a small committee was also appointed to draft the constitution for the Society.

President: Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, J.P.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, Sorabji Palanji Kapadia and Jiwanjee Currimjee.

Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. Ambalal P. Parikh, Cooverjee J. Shah and Hariprasad D. Chhatrapati.

TEMPORARY SHEDS FOR HARIJANS

The General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes from Abdul Gaffar Nagar:—

It is arranged to raise a temporary shed out of the surplus materials left in the Abdul Gaffar Nagar and steps are also being taken to meet the requirements of those distressed Harijans (with regard to clothing) who have lost their all in the fire that took place at Matunga, on Wednesday, in the Harijan quarters.

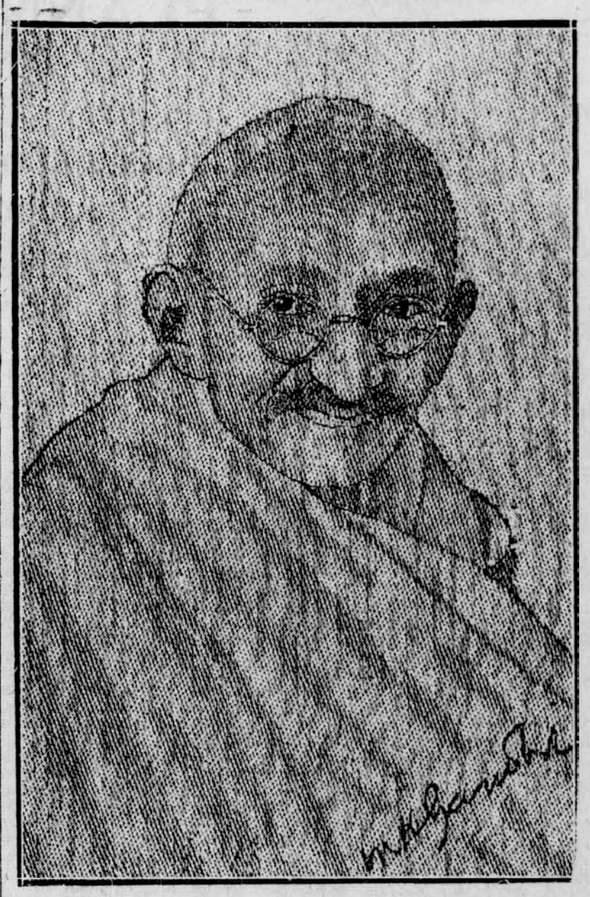
POSTAL NOTICES

As the Imperial Airways Eastbound aeroplane is delayed for 24 hours, the London-India air mails are expected to be received in Bombay to-morrow (Saturday) and will be issued for delivery at the Bombay G. P. O. at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the ordinary course. The latest hour of posting air mail correspondence for Bellary and Madras at the Bombay General Post Office will be as shown below:—

Ordinary Correspondence 11-30 hours Saturday (27-10-34).

Registered Correspondence 11-00 hours Saturday (27-10-34).

MAHATMA ON JACQUARD MACHINE



This likeness of Mahatma Gandhi, which has been executed by Mr. Fanalal Manekial Chinai, on a Jacquard Machine, was first drawn on a design paper and filled up with necessary designs. It required 400 needles and a straight deaft, and took two complete months to finish it. Is was prepared by Mr. Chinai in one of the mills in Bombay. Mr. Chinai, it may be mentioned, is a student of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, (Textile Department).

Frontier Gandhi, Dr. Ansari, Mrs. Naidu and others raising their hands in support of Mahatmaji's resolution on the formation of Village Industries Association on Thursday.

ON EVE OF CONGRESS SESSION

Flag Salutation Ceremony On Friday Morning At Abdul Gaffar Nagar

(Through the publicity Bureau, Reception Committee).

1. Abdul Gaffar Nagar is now complete. Workmen have been withdrawn from delegates' Camps and other places. The Finishing touch is being given to the Pandal and the gates and arches.

2. Flag Staff 110 feet high has been presented by Messrs. Bhagat and Sons. The Tiles Flooring round the Flag Staff has been done by Messrs. Raval and Co. gratis.

Electric fans were given by Messrs. Malik Electric Works.

The neon Signs which have been put at the main entrance has been given by the Bombay Radio Co.

The Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed by the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad to-day (Friday) at 8 a.m. sharp.

VARIETY CONCERT

In Aid Of Karnatak And Gujarat Peasants

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a variety concert will be given at the Royal Opera House, on Sunday the 28th inst. at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) "in aid of Gujrat and Karnatak Peasants."

Babu Rajendra Prasad will grace the occasion with his presence and deliver medals to the artistes of all India Fame. Rates of tickets are as under:

Rs. 25; Rs. 20; Rs. 15; Rs. 10; Rs. 5; Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4; and As. 12.

The citizens of Bombay and visitors will not hesitate to help this noble cause and thus secure the blessings of millions of peasants in distress.

Tickets and plans are available at the Theatre and also at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

Accommodation For Local Visitors

(Through the publicity bureau).

Enquiries are being made at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar regarding accommodation in the Camp for local visitors. Accommodation is available for them on the same terms and conditions as have been in force in case of visitors from other Provinces. Application in this connection should be directed to the Accommodation Committee, Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

CONGRESS GUIDE

The Congress Guide is now made available for sale at the following places:—1. The Enquiry Office; 2. Bombay Chronicle Stall (Jhenda Chowk; 3. Ticket Office, (Jhawahir Gate) and 4. Delegates Reception Hall, and from volunteers.

The price for both the English and Hindi Guide is Rupee One. As there are very few copies available, we hope the public will take proper advantage.

IN AND AROUND THE GHAFFAR NAGAR

The National Flag

(BY PLEBIAN.)

Flag is a party symbol. Never in the history of the world has a party flourished without a flag. Even on the battle-fields flags have not been forsaken. In fact they have been the signal-post of victory or defeat. They have had a political significance; but the Indian National Flag has a glorious history of its own.

Abdul Gaffar Nagar stands unique even in flags. There is such an abundance of flags that even the most indifferent and detached eyes cannot help having a glance. From the gate to the most secluded galleries the tri-coloured cloth and nothing but the tri-coloured cloth meets the eye. The central gate is decorated with green, white and vermilion cloths. "The All-India National Congress, 48th session, Abdul Gaffar Nagar" is written on the central gate and reflect the tri-coloured "National" light. Almost all the poles and pillars, enclosures and gates are designed in these three colours. Even the women volunteers exhibit their great love for the national colour. The Flag Staff commands the Worli view and the bulbs from the flag to the floor are fixed in the order in which the flag exhibits the colours. It seems an impossibility to discover anything but consistency in the whole arrangement.

CANKER OF COMMUNALISM

But one is right in remarking that conditions have their sway over man's activity. And, inspite of the fact that the Congress leaders are very vigilant in destroying the canker of communalism, and those who take part in "Construction" affairs are not less enthusiastic to carry the order of their masters, black sheep have managed to creep in the fold. We realize that the National Congress has no executive authorities outside the organisation. Yet we cannot but express our disappointment on seeing communalism flourishing near the Nagar. Unfortunately, inside the Pandal one reads "The Madras Hindu Restaurant," "the Christan tea shop," "the Muslim Refreshment Room." The Congress claims to be and is no doubt the most anti-communal organisation. Such communal "representation" should not have been permitted in the Congress Nagar.

No Clearing Rates Fixed

E. I. C. ASSOCIATION MEMBERS' APATHY

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

Owing to want of quorum at to-day's meeting of the Board of the East India Cotton Association, no clearing rates were fixed.

This shows how much interest the members of the Board take in their duty to the cotton trade. At the time of election they come forward with a keen desire to serve the trade, but when once elected, they never think about their responsibility to the trade or the dignity of the East India Cotton Association which controls India's cotton trade. Their indifferent attitude is a clear proof that they have no inclination to serve the interests of the cottonlgrowers, beyond watching their self-regarding interest.

INDIAN SPIRITUALISTS

Mr. And Mrs. Rishi Return From Tour In Europe

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi, who have been to Europe to attend the International Spiritualist Congress at Barcelona as delegates from India, have returned home by the s.s. "Conte Rossa" on the 24th October. They were received by the members of the Indian Spiritualistic Society and their family members.

During their tour in Europe, besides attending the Congress, they visited London and obtained wonderful spirit-photographs by the help of well-known mediums in England. They could also get personal experiences of the phenomena of materialisation, France-speaking and direct voice. Their work in India was greatly appreciated by the "Psychic News", the "Two Worlds" and the "Greater World" the leading weekly papers of spiritualis in England.

NO ABANDONMENT OF FIGHT

C. P. B. Hears Seth Govind Das

The following resolutions were passed by the Congress Parliamentary Boart which met at Sardar Vallabhbhai's hut (Abdul Gaffar Nagar) on the 24th of October, 1934 at 5 p.m.:—

1. The Board heard from Seth Govind Das the details of the difficulties re: the removal of ban on Mr. Misra.

Resolved that after the elections, the Congress Parliamentary Board do consider what steps are to be taken in regard to it.

2 Read the letter of Dr. Bhagwandas.

Resolved that, in view of the reply of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, no action need be taken.

3. The Board decided to arrange to send leaders to the different constituencies.

MASS MEETINGS OF WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trades Union Congress mass meetings of the workers will be held to-day (Friday) at the following places and times mentioned against their names:—

MATUNGA:—Opp. G.I.P. Rly. Station at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) President: Khedgikar. Speakers: Hariharnath Shastri, Pramanik, Pathak, Sibnath Banerjee, Abdul Razak, Pawaskar and others.

SEWRI:—At 6 p.m. (S.T.) President: Rane. Speakers: Karnik, Rajaram Shastri, Charles Mas-Carenhas and others.

NORTH BROOK GARDEN:—At 6 p.m. (S.T.) President: Sarang. Speakers: Kandalkar, Patkar and others.

CHAUPATTI:—At 6 p.m. (S.T.). President: Maniber, Kara. Speakers: Gavri Shanker, Inamdar, Dr. Shetty, V. Kulkarni, H. V. Chaudhary, Kondvikar and others.

LOWER PAREL:—(B.P. & C.I.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) President: Jhabvala. Speakers: Alwe and others.

PATHE

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1934

GANDHIJI STILL LEADS.

The resolutions of the Congress Subjects Committee demonstrate clearly the truth of Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar's remark that though Gandhiji leaves the Congress, the Congress is not prepared to leave him or his political principles and policies. The Committee has not only endorsed all the resolutions that were passed by the Working Committee and the A. I. C. C. in May last under Gandhiji's guidance, but has loyally adopted his recommendation for creating an autonomous All-India Village Industries Association under Congress auspices. The creation of this new body is a token not merely of Congressmen's personal loyalty to him but also of their due appreciation of the economic and political principles involved in promoting village industries and specially emphasised by him. The vital importance of these principles has been conceded by Government themselves who have professed for some time past an unusual interest in village reconstruction with a view obviously to neutralise the growing influence of the Congress in the villages. It is up to Congressmen to help Gandhiji in working out his scheme in every possible way and thereby show to the villagers who are their real and most earnest benefactors. They should ever bear in mind that the villagers' response to the Congress call for any mass action would be in proportion to the Congress workers' active work for and with them in the villages.

No New Principle

It appears that nearly the whole of the new constitution, as recommended by Gandhiji and slightly amended by the Working Committee, will be accepted by the Subjects Committee. Capital need not be made of the fact that the latter body has thrown out the Working Committee's motion amending the Congress creed as suggested by Gandhiji. The resolution actually adopted does not reject Gandhiji's amendment but only refers it to the Provincial Congress Committee for opinion on the plea that a creed at least should not be hastily altered. The plea, ordinarily very sound, was very weak in the present case as the proposed amendment only sought to make the already accepted creed clearer than it is and more in consonance with the interpretation generally put on the words "peaceful" and "legitimate." It was not a question of adopting a new principle but only one of expressing an old principle in new and clearer words. If the Working Committee had insisted on immediate decision on this question, it would have got a majority in the Subjects Committee and more certainly in the open session. But in deference to the wishes of Gandhiji himself, it declined to obtain a snap majority by putting on whips to get the proposal through. It has also given an assurance that no attempt will be made to get the Subject Committee's verdict reversed by the plenary session.

Labour Franchise

It is very gratifying to note that the Working Committee so modified the Khadi clause as to apply it only to elected members and office-bearers, a change we ourselves suggested some time ago. Thus made fairly workable, the clause was readily accepted by the Subjects Committee, which refused to postpone the consideration of the amendment. We trust that the new constitution will also provide for due disciplinary action to be taken against those elected members who are not, or who cease to be after election, habitual wearers of Khaddar. Such a provision together with the amended Khadi clause should considerably reduce the number of evasions of the rule. The Subjects Committee has also adopted, though by a small majority, the amendment that every candidate for election to the membership of any Congress Committee must have performed some manual labour continuously for six months on behalf of or for the Congress equal in value to five hundred yards per month of well spun yarn. This provision adopts the principle of the spinning franchise but accepts alternative kinds of manual work and restricts it to those who seek election to a Congress Committee. There is much to commend in the resolution which asks Congressmen to identify themselves in an increasing measure with the toilers in the field and factory. But the Subjects Committee would have done better to have agreed to give Congressmen and the country an adequate opportunity to consider the merits and demerits of the proposed franchise. And we trust that, in view of the closeness of the voting, the Working Committee will not place the resolution before the plenary session of the Congress. The earlier and the more controversial amendments recommended by Gandhiji having been thus disposed of, his later amendments should have much smoother sailing and may be presumed to be as good as adopted by the Congress. It is certainly not too much to say that Gandhiji still leads the Congress and will continue to do so even from outside it.

Currency War In The West

The resolve of the Gold Bloc of European countries to maintain their Currencies on a gold basis must come as a disagreeable surprise to such of the speculators in the International Exchange Market as had been banking upon a speedy withdrawal from the position by these countries. The countries principally concerned in this Gold Bloc,—France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Poland, Holland and Luxemburg,—have signed a protocol among themselves reaffirming their determination to maintain the present gold ratio of their local currencies, and pledging themselves to promote their trade "inter se," by at least 10 per cent, as well as the trade of the world. The foreign trade of these countries is, no doubt, shrinking, as the following figures (in millions of gold dollars) would indicate:

	France		Italy	
	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
1929	2282	1965	1139	801
1930	2058	1679	912	637
1931	1654	1193	612	528
1932	1170	774	435	328
1933	1116	724	390	314

	Holland		Switzerland	
	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
1929	1106	799	515	400
1930	972	691	487	337
1931	760	527	427	257
1932	523	341	331	149
1933	487	292	299	157

	Belgium	
	Imports	Exports
1929	987	883
1930	861	724
1931	660	643
1932	449	411
1933	411	391

The figures for the eight months of the current year repeat the same tale. But the shrinkage in the foreign trade of countries with depreciated currencies is, in terms of gold values, no less, while the importance of foreign trade to these latter countries is much greater than to the countries of the Gold Bloc. Though France shows, on an average, a trade balance adverse to her of something like 400 million dollars, she nevertheless receives from her foreign investments and other invisible exports more than that deficit, so that on the balance Gold still continues to flow to France, despite the American and British combined pull to attract gold by a premium. The French holding of gold is higher to-day than at any time in the last five years,—far in excess of her own Reserve requirements; while she is buttressing, wherever necessary, the weaker members of the Bloc. The resolve, moreover, to improve their foreign trade, either 'inter se,' or by treaties with the rest of the world, must, as and when given effect to, strengthen this position; so that there is no obvious reason why the determination of the Gold Bloc countries to maintain their present Currency Standard should be forced by countries of depreciated currencies.

The latter, moreover, are themselves realising that the game of depreciated currencies can be played by several countries at the same time; and that, when played by fairly evenly balanced people, it is not an unqualified gain for even such players as Britain or the United States. After over three years of Depreciation, Britain finds no substantial recovery in her trade position, and much less in her situation regarding the balance of international payments. Her rulers have steadily sought a new level for the pound sterling in international exchanges, which they maintain without trumpet or tambour, —simply because they have realised that there is no salvation of the world trade without some fixed form to settle the final balance of international payments,—which still continues to be gold. The authoritative London opinion, as voiced by the "Financial Times," seems to make this more and more clear every day. For, though it may be that, should any more of the Continental countries be forced off gold,—there seems no likelihood of such an eventuality, though Holland must be admitted to be a weaker link in their chain, —it may begin by joining the sterling group, the whole Continent,—and, for the matter of that, the world at large,—have no alternative but to return to gold eventually. It may be that the Gold Standard, when eventually restored, will have the local currencies fixed at lower levels than was the case before the Depression commenced. It may be that the new level would demand greater, more careful, more systematic management of the internal as well as international currencies; and so involve inevitably a greater measure of international co-operation than was customary or palatable in the capitalist and competitive world before the Depression. But when all such allowances have been made; when World Exchanges, and the means of settling international balances, have been finally rationalised, there is no doubt that the reconstructed exchanges will have to be based upon gold once more. France and her associates in the Gold Bloc realise this; and so there is no reason to believe that they will weaken in their recently proclaimed resolve to maintain the gold value of their local currencies.

"WORLI WONDERS"

(By Our Irresponsible Junior Reporter).

("The Junior Reporter" who somehow managed to get into the Subjects Committee Pandal gives below his impressions. Being still a "junior" he could hardly be expected to comment on what he saw and heard. So he only beg to wonder.)

One wonders:

Among "Kesaria" clads are green blouses the officers or red blouses the volunteers? They seem to be in equal numbers. And who are these "black shirts"?

* * * *

Why has Rajen Babu's hut been painted 'Kesaria'—a colour said to signify war? He seems an amiable enough man of peace.

And if 'Kesaria' does signify war, is it a mere coincidence that the women volunteers have been dressed in this dangerous colour?

* * * *

Has the Congress Hospital been purposely built so near the Dining Hall? If so is it not a libel on the Kitchen Sub-Committee?

* * * *

Why is the Press reporters "Writing Room" near the Subjects Committee Pandal virtually used as an Eating and Re-eating room?

* * * *

Are all those who sit in the Press gallery really newspaper men and newspaper women? The profession appears to be in a grave danger.

* * * *

Are we having two "Women's Exhibitions"—one in the Town Hall, another in the Congress Nagar?

* * * *

"He includes she," says President Rajendra Prashad.

I wonder.

* * * *

Mr. Patwardhan thought uniforms to be idiotic.

The writer might have agreed but for fear of the G. O. C. Now he only wonders.

* * * *

President Rajen Babu wondered why a member should have ima-

(Conitnued on page 8).

PLANNED NATIONAL ECONOMY

Co-ordination Of The Means Of Production And Distribution Is Essential For Planned Economy

By K. T. SHAH. II.

Having examined the resources available, and considered their adequacy and efficiency, having concerted measures, if any be needed, to improve, add to, or supplement these resources, the next task of a properly planned National Economy would be to work these resources, to adjust them, and motivate them, and make them yield fruits, which would bring about the stock of wealth needed for the satisfaction of human wants, the requirement of social progress, the fulfilment of human dreams. This organisation of production needs careful attention in a properly planned society, even more, perhaps, than an investigation into the available resources; for, upon an efficient and effective supply of the means to satisfy human wants rests very largely the whole structure of human happiness and social progress. In a scientifically organised system of production, not only would there be allowed due weight and importance,—calculated with the utmost nicety,—to production of material utilities, through agriculture, mining and manufacture of all commodities to the final stage when each such article reaches the ultimate goal of its production and fulfils the purpose of its being in human consumption; through individual artistry and craftsmanship, as well as by standardisation of parts and mass production; but also for man's spiritual longings and cultural requirements, his emotional and nervous as well as bodily and rational being.

Need To Attend To Trade

In such a system, the organised community must utilise to the utmost all the aids or accessories in the production of wealth, and other means of human welfare which do not add by themselves to the sum total of material utilities and services needed by the individual and the community; but without which the production of such utilities and the supply of such services would not be possible, in the quality and quantity needed, in a progressive society. As already remarked, if in any given community proposing to plan out its National Economy, there are not resources available adequate to all the requirements of that community at a given moment, the deficit must be be made good by trading with other communities, similarly seeking to organise themselves scientifically. The nature and place of external commerce in a planned society it is impossible to discuss in such a brief space. Suffice it to add, however, for the completion of the present argument, that planning of a nation's Economy does not necessarily, or even properly, mean its being converted into a self-sufficient trade-tight unit. Doubtless, scientific planning would reveal much to every modern community, in which its present resources are either undeveloped or unknown; and to that extent proper planning would undoubtedly involve a new orientation of external trade. But International Trade will not disappear when every community is scientifically organised, systematically planned, and efficiently functioning. On the contrary, such Exchange would become more natural and rational, and therefore more equally beneficial to all the parties concerned in such Exchange.

The only condition, however, under which International Trade can be allowed to perform its natural function in a carefully planned society is to remove from it the profiteering element which is miscalled competition, and bring it under the active, efficient control, regulation and management of some public authority. If Exchange is to be truly of a veritable speciality of particular regions, or their genuine surplus, it is indispensable that no element of personal gain should be left in it which could warp individual judgment and misdirect individual exchange. "Trade," which in capitalist or individualist and unplanned societies is regarded as so peculiarly a matter for free competition, must in a properly planned society "be as rigorously made a wholly national concern," acting entirely in public interest and simply as an adjunct or complement of the planned national economy, otherwise the slightest loophole left for in-

(Continued on page 12.)

Frankly Speaking

MACDONALD DOOMED.

The result of the by-election in North Lambeth may well be regarded as London's greetings to Britain's Prime Minister on his return from his "health" tour. At the General Election when that country was seized with the "National Government" delirium the Liberal candidate supported by Tories and "National" Labourites defeated his Labour opponent by a majority of 7,600 votes. At the bye-election the same Labour candidate has secured a majority of 3,000 over the combined votes polled by his Liberal, "National Labour" and "Independent Imperialist" opponents. The meaning is quite clear. There is no possibility of the electorate agreeing to the continuation of a "National" Government. And what is more definite is that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, whose "National" Labour candidate polled only one-sixth of the total vote cast, is doomed.

BRITISH SOCIALISM.

But the result, it should be emphasised, need not be interpreted necessarily as a victory for Socialism. The party that has won at North Lambeth is the party that met sometime ago at Southport and the proceedings of which were worse than a parody of Socialism. In fact, the one thing that emerges out of the study of the debates and resolutions at Southport is the fact that the so-called Socialists assembled there were anxious more to betray their professed faith than to vindicate it. They are Socialists to whom Socialism is suspect. This is further confirmed by the latest news that the Labour Party executive has rejected, in pursuance of the Southport resolution, the "United front" move suggested by Communists and the I. L. P. British "Socialists" will rather not combat Fascism than join, for a limited and well-defined purpose, Communists and I. L. P'ers.

SOCIALISTS' SUCCESS.

The "Times of India" cannot possibly have any love for the Congress Socialists, but it is duly impressed by the success already achieved by them in the Congress Subjects Committee. For that very reason it is more determined than ever to misrepresent their policy and says that they will use democracy to smash democracy. Now, it is as inconceivable that the Socialists should seek to smash democracy as that the "Times of India" should seek to smash the present bureaucracy in India. But the Congress Socialists, in common with other Congressmen, will certainly do everything possible to smash the spurious White Paper type of democracy.

A SIMPLE FACT.

We hope our contemporary's expectation will be duly fulfilled that Gandhiji's retirement "is only from the front of the political scene, and that too, perhaps, but for a time." The "Times of India" is also disconcerted at Gandhiji's declaring that he still believes civil resistance to be the only way of getting liberty and that no country has won or can win liberty by only constitutional means. But Gandhiji has only stated undeniable facts and surely he should not be blamed by anybody for preferring civil to non-civil resistance.

RESERVE BANK "PERSONNEL"

So the "claims" of Sir Shanmukham Chetty, "claims" born of "public service", have really been brushed aside. A Press Communique from New Delhi announces that Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan has been offered and has accepted a Deputy Governorship of the Reserve Bank of India. Sir Osborne Smith and Mr. J. B. Taylor had already been appointed Governor and Senior Deputy Governor respectively. Their claims for the posts are as obvious and eminent as are the nature and objective of the Reserve Bank itself. Sir Sikandar Hayat's choice is no less happy and desirable. As a public servant—Minister, Executive Councillor and even Acting Governor—he has vindicated the confidence reposed in him by Whitehall and Delhi. His qualifications as a Banker may be nil, he may be innocent of all knowledge—theoretical or practical—of commerce, industry and finance; but the record of distinguished service certainly entitles him to a prize post. It is such men who will run the "Reserve Bank of India" in the interests of India. And yet this country is asked to welcome the White Paper, the Reserve Bank and the Railway Board as political and economic boons!

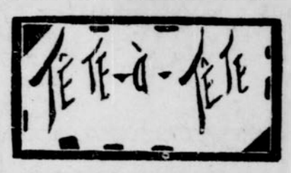
-PRESS VIEWS-

Dear As Ever

The trend of talks in Congress circles in Bombay reveals in no uncertain terms the genuine anxiety felt by the leaders over the impending loss of Mahatma Gandhi's guidance. Last-minute efforts are being made to avert the crisis, although the reports so far received are hardly encouraging to hope that Gandhiji would be persuaded to reconsider his decision. The efforts on the part of the leaders, even though these may end in futility, nevertheless indicate the depth of feelings caused by Mahatma Gandhi's intended dissociation from Congress. Recent events leave no manner of doubt that Mahatma Gandhi is as dear to his countrymen to-day as he has ever been. Therefore, if Mahatma Gandhi retired now, he would do so not as a discredited and disowned leader of men, but he would retire retaining in full the confidence and affection of the people.—"National Call."

New Constitution

Another controversy has been sprung upon the country by Mahatma Gandhi. The changes proposed by him in his last statement to the press are not so radical as those that emanated from Wardha. Even so they have provided food for reflection on the present constitution of the Congress and its working and has produced sharp differences of opinion among Congressmen and others. The representatives of the Congress will meet at Bombay on the 26th and we look to them to discuss Mahatma Gandhi's proposals with the seriousness they deserve. The unity of the Congress, its authority to speak on behalf of the Nation and its potentialities as the supreme political organisation of the country should not be risked, whatever happens. If this objective is kept in view by the delegates we feel confident their decisions will have justified the trust reposed in them by their constituencies.—"Forward."



Arising out of the appointment of Sir Sikandar Hayat as Deputy Governor, the Reserve Bank of India, an emergency meeting of the Muslim Conference—League Majliss was held yesterday in New Delhi and a resolution congratulating Sir Sikandar and thanking Government was passed unanimously—all the members dissenting individually.

We are, however, in a position to state that the above rumour is without any foundation in actual fact yet.

* * * *

BEAVERBROOK AT HIS OLD GAME

(By Lord Beaverbrook)
—"Forward."

Forward brothers. Attaboys.

* * * *

According to a B. O. W. British Exchequer returns for the past week record an increase of revenue in Britain.

The report, quite naturally, doesn't say where the corresponding decrease took place.

* * * *

"So far as Sir Shanmukham is concerned, he has, the public well know, made a great name for himself in India and outside," says "Justice" of Madras.

We agree. He HAS made a great name—for himself

* * * *

"He has" continues Justice, "kept up the prestige of India in the Legislative Assembly, and he has enhanced it wherever he went, whether it was Geneva, Ottawa or Canberra."

We entirely agree—Sir Shanmukham blushing self-consciously.

* * * *

And finally "And through it all shines the brilliant intellect of a born genius."

We entirely agree again. It is a well-deserved tribute and an equally well-timed warning.

* * * *

So well-timed, in fact, that according to an A. P. message, "the Commerce Constituency votes so far recorded at important centres like Chettinad and Madura, show that the Congress candidate is winning."

* * * *

How they do it in Bori Bundar —and why:—

"According to the latest news from Sinkiang, the situation has been quiet in Eastern Turkestan" —summary of news.

And the headlines to the above latest news are:—

"CONFLICT IMPENDING IN EASTERN TURKESTAN

Growing Russian Influence"

* * * *

Sir Arnold Musto of the Lloyd Barrage fame gave an address at the East India Association and Lord Lloyd, who presided, paid a warm tribute to all concerned in the construction of the barrage, "declaring that they achieved a miracle from the view point both of the time taken and the expense incurred."

* * * *

So did those concerned in the Back Bay Reclamation. It too is a 'miracle from. . . . incurred."

* * * *

On the same occasion Sir Henry Lawrence took the opportunity of objecting to the name "Lloyd Barrage" being officially dropped and substituted by "Sukkur Barrage."

We too object to the substitution of "Back Bay Reclamation" for "Lloyd's Folly."

It is most unfair to rob Lord Lloyd of immortality either in Sind or in Bombay.

* * * *

BERLIN, Oct. 24.

It is officially stated that the ceremony of swearing in of Reichsbishop Mueller has been indefinitely postponed because Herr Hitler is suffering from a painful toothache necessitating an operation.

Good for (1) The "dissidents" (2) The Church and even (3) The Reichsbishop.

* * * *

"The Spanish Parliament" we are informed, "has a very powerful electric bell which is controlled by the Speaker."

According to the latest information, it is proposed to be put under the control of General Don di Militararo to toll the knell of Parliamentary days.

* * * *

MOULVI'S MURDER MANIA

Double Crime Follows Romantic Adventure
—Madras Paper.

Our confrere seems to have been duly shocked.

* * * *

"My dear give a man enough rope, and he'll hang himself."

"Well, I gave my husband plenty, and he skipped!"

"ANTI-NATIONAL AND UNDEMOCRATIC"

Hindu Attack On Premier's Communal Award

JAMNADAS MEHTA PULLED UP

Award Conference

A strong protest against the Communal Award, described as anti-national and undemocratic and an earnest appeal to the Congress to take a national stand on this issue, were made in a resolution passed unanimously at the Anti-Communal Award Conference on Thursday.

The conference was held in the Arya Samaj Pandal erected near the entrance to the Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

Unhappy Incident

The proceedings of the day passed off peacefully but for an unhappy incident which caused considerable excitement among that section of the audience which was interested in attacking Congressmen.

Mehta's Vituperation

When Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the course of his speech supporting the resolution launched an attack on the Nationalist Muslims, a member of the audience gave expression to his feelings that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had gone too far. This caused some indignation among a section of the House.

President's Assurance

But Babu Ramananda Chatterjee, who presided soothed the dissentient saying that he had asked Mr. Mehta not to touch upon that point again.

Prominent among those who attended the Conference were Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pt. Krishnakant Malaviya, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mashurker Maharaj and Dr. Radha Kumud Mukherjee.

About 350 delegates from several provinces attended the Conference.

A song of welcome was sung by three girls after which messages of goodwill, co-operation and support received from Swami Sankaracharya and various provincial Hindu Sabhas and other organisations were read.

PT. MALAVIYA'S ADDRESS.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the course of the inaugural address thanked the Reception Committee of the Conference for the honour done him.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee had been framing the Bill which would be placed before Parliament, continued Pandit Malaviya, and the forecast of the Bill had been already published. But it must be stated the representatives of the people of India were not consulted about the constitution.

Referring to the failure of the Indian delegates and nominees to the Round Table Conference to arrive at an agreement regarding the communal problem, Pandit Malaviya briefly surveyed the conditions that tended to failure.

Two years had gone by since the Premier gave his Award, but no agreed solution was arrived at in the country regarding the representation of various communities. Only one attempt was made at the Allahabad Unity Conference, but that too did not succeed. If an agreed solution could be arrived at it must be before the Bill was finally passed into an Act. The Communal Award was condemned by all parties, as anti-national and undemocratic. It meant the division of the country into 18 separate sections. Hitherto the largest number of separate entities, which came into being on account of the separate electorates was only 10.

It was a matter of sorrow that he had to differ from the Congress, but he considered the whole issue very vital to the nation and he could not but disagree with the decision of the Working Committee.

RIGHTEOUS CAUSE.

Many persons had questioned him whether he had any chance of success. He was confident of his success, for his cause was just and he was fighting for a righteous cause. He did not want the domination of any one particular community. If he did not wish the Muslim Raj he was equally opposed to the domination of a Hindu Raj.

The Lucknow Pact was arrived at in 1916 and the Allahabad Conference brought them very near success.

HOARE'S TEMPTATIONS

But the unceasing temptations by the Secretary of State and the uncompromising attitude of the Bengal Europeans had brought about the failure of the Conference at Allahabad.

What was achieved twice could be achieved a third time given the will. But when there was no unanimity he did not agree to an unjust and iniquitous Award foisted on the country. He was sorry that the Working Committee left the principles of nationalism in adopting a policy of neither accepting or rejecting the Award.

"I have confidence in the righteousness of my cause," concluded Malaviyaji. "All that is needed is courage and perseverence, until we win and we shall win."

Sir Govinda Rao Balwant Pradhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then read his welcome speech.

Babu Ramananda Chatterjee then delivered the Presidential address

Sir Govindrao Pradhan then moved the resolution.

"(a) Wehreas the Communal Decision given by His Majesty's Government is anti-national and undemocratic, and follows no principle, divides the body politic into separate and conflicting groups to ensure the indefinite continuance of foreign domination, renders impossible the growth of national unity, militates against the very foundation of responsible government, discriminates against or favours citizens on the ground of their religions gives undue and excessive representation to some communities at the expense of others, and reduces the numerical majority of the Hindus to a statutory minority; this Conference strongly protests against the said decision and declares it to be wholly unacceptable.

(b) This Conference deplores the attitude of the Working Committee of the Congress which may be regarded as a virtual acquiescence in that decision and is a regrettable departure from the principle of nationalism which has hitherto been the proudest claim of the Congress to the support of the nation. This Conference earnestly appeals to the Congress to take a national stand on this question and to reverse the decision of the Working Committee by a rejection of the Communal Decision."

NO PARALLEL IN HISTORY.

Dr. Radha Kumud Mukherjee seconding the resolution observed that he was not opposing the Communal Award on communal grounds. But he was opposed to the very principles laid down in the Award. Democracy and nationalism were smothered on the rocks of the Communal Award. Our goal might be Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence. But, however high the nation might pitch its ideals, he could not find any instance in history where democracy or self-government was based on separate electorates.

The attitude of the Congress was commendable in so far as it was above community or sect, but when it came to the question of Council-entry, every Congressman had to mention his community whether he wished it or not. Thus the Secretary of State could create a Legislature for religions while Indians as Indians could not enter them.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in supporting the resolution launched a bitter attack on the Communal Award. He characterised it as a wretched document.

He criticised the Congress Working Committee for its policy on the Communal Award and launched a personal attack against the Nationalist Muslims. He said that the Congress had adopted the present policy to placate a few Nationalist Muslims.

At this stage a member observed that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was going too far in his criticism. He rose to a point of order when several angry voices raised cries of "Sit down." The Member refused to budge and asked for a ruling from the President on the relevancy of this attack in a Conference called for the purpose of condemning the Communal Award.

Babu Ramanand Chatterjee said that he asked the speaker not to touch upon this subject in the speech and calm was restored.

After Mr. Agarwal and Mr. M. S. Aney had spoken in support of the resolution, it was unanimously passed.

The Session then adjourned to meet at Karandikar Hall, Brahmana Sabha, Girgaum at 8-30 today (Friday) morning.

(Presidential address appears on pages 11 and 12).

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 34 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

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FRENCH SPIES TRAPPED

Clever Work By French Police At Metz

TWO MEN SENT TO JAIL

(Special Cable.)

METZ, October 24.

The exciting story of the work of the French Intelligence Service is revealed by the capture of two spies, which is believed to have dealt a smashing blow to the extensive industrial and military espionage system organised outside France. The arrested persons are a blind Prussian ex-army captain Johannes Rathke and Aloyius Frischmann (24), described as "his master's eye".

Police suspicions were aroused in March by the behaviour of a Frenchman Otto Balthe who confessed that lack of money had forced him to supply a foreign power with information passed verbally to secret meetings outside France.

The police made Balthe telegraph to Rathke asking for an urgent appointment for "extra good news" at a cafe inside the French frontier. Rathke and his companion arrived in a large car whereupon the police emerged from their hiding places and arrested them.

Rathke was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and another man named Karl Krupp, alleged to be the head of the whole affair, to five years'. Both intend to appeal.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE SHOCKS U. S. DELEGATES

Excessive Demands Made In London Naval Talks

LONDON, October 24.

It is learned in American quarters that the rigidity of the Japanese attitude evinced in today's naval talks, has shocked the American delegates on account of the extent of the demands. The initiative of keeping the details of to-day's talk secret came from Mr. Norman Davis, who feared that publicity would prevent Japanese retraction later.

It is learned that Japan "inter alia" hinted her intention to abrogate the Washington Treaty.

The United States delegation which met in the afternoon, discussed the proposals in what was described as a distressed state of mind.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT TALKS TO U. S. BANKERS

But Says Nothing Of Future Monetary Plans

WASHINGTON, October 25.

President Roosevelt's loudly heralded speech at the convention of the American Association of Bankers did not give any inkling into future monetary and other plans. He urged the bankers to resume their responsibilities towards the public, namely to extend credit facilities. As regards the monetary uncertainty which the bankers urged should be cleared up, President Roosevelt said he was glad to note that other nations were anxious to arrive very quickly at steadiness in prices and values.

Some of his hearers regarded this as an indication of the coming stabilization of currency on an international basis, but a fortnight ago President Roosevelt proclaimed that stabilisation was unthinkable till the prices of certain unnamed American commodities reached a more desirable level.—Reuter's Special.

Means To Prevent Oil Surpluses

WASHINGTON, October 24.

Hope was expressed by President Roosevelt that definite means to prevent the enormous oil surpluses will be found by the Federal Agents now on the Mid-Continental Oilfields. There must be adequate enforcement, which did not exist at present. The President did not suggest the means of enforcement.—Reuter.

ANGLO-JAP TRADE COMPETITION TO END

Good Results Are Expected Of Lord Bamby's Mission In Tokio

TOKIO, Oct. 24.

The establishment of Anglo-Japanese Trade Committees which is expected to have an important bearing on the future trade relations between Britain and Japan, will be the outcome of the visit of the British Industrial Mission headed by Lord Bamby.

"It is understood the Committees will be designed to prevent unnecessary competition.

Newspapers report that an agreement is already reached for the supplies of rails, machinery and other British goods.—Reuter.

OUTSIDER WINS IRISH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LONDON, Oct. 24.

A 50 to 1 outsider, M. Flynn's Loustic, won the Irish Cambridgeshire at The Curragh. W. Kelly's Crosswind was second and E. Dalany's Speakeasy third. The betting was 10 to 1 against Crosswind and 25 to 1 against Speakeasy.—Reuter.

RAJEN BABU'S CABINET

Forecast Of Personnel

It is understood the Congress President has already given considerable thought to the question of selecting his Cabinet and though the final decision will not be made till after the Congress session the following names are thought of for the Working Committee as representing various elements which should find representation on the committee.

Besides, Babu Rajendra Prasad, the president 14 members are to be selected. The General Secretaries will be Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena. The last named replaces Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. The other members likely to be included are Mrs. Naidu, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Sardool Singh, Dr. Ansari, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Moulana Abdulkalam Azad and Sjt. R. F. Nariman. The two remaining members would include on treasurer and one representative from Bengal.

It is doubtful whether Seth Jamnalal Bajaj would like to be treasurer in view of his health and as for Bengal, there is difference of opinion as to whether the leader of one section or the other be selected. Probably the choice will lie between Dr. Roy, Dr Ghosh and J. C. Gupta.—A.P.

MR. MISRA'S CASE

Parliamentary Board Postpones Action

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Congress Parliamentary Board under the chairmanship of Dr. Ansari (for the first time) considered the situation arising out of the rejection of Mr. Misra's nomination paper in C. P. on account of the imprisonment disqualification and it is understood decided to postpone any action thereon till after the election is over. It was decided in the meantime that the election campaign should be carried on as before.

The Board also considered the question of deputing prominent leaders to visit particular areas with a view to help the election campaign in those provinces. It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan have agreed to visit the different provinces. The Board meets again tomorrow morning.

The Board also recorded Dr. Bhagvandas's letter to the Board suggesting that he should be allowed to retire in favour of Pandit Malaviya. The Board is understood to have expressed the view that question did not arise in view of the rejection of Pandit Malaviya's nomination papers.

MALAVIYA'S ELECTION

In this connection it is stated that Pandit Malaviya has written to the Government of India and local government pointing out a law in the law regarding elections and asking for a clearer interpretation of the section where-under his nomination was rejected. He has also suggested that if necessary the Government should take immediate steps to amend the section. In case the Government of India decides in favour of Pandit Malaviya then Mr. Sriprakas will resign and make room for Pandit Malaviya in case he (Sriprakas) is elected.

MAHATMA'S DECISION IS IRREVOCABLE

He Made His Choice With Adequate Reason

CALCUTTA Oct. 25.

Some of the local papers have come out with editorial comments on Mahatma Gandhi's decision to retire after the Bombay Congress.

The "Advance" says, "The decision unfortunate as it is, is at the moment irrevocable. The wide implication of Mahatmaji's decision will become apparent with the lapse of time, but its enormous significance to the present state of India will not be lost upon any one who has pondered over the question."

The "Forward" writes, "It is painful to think of the Congress without Mahatma Gandhi. However much we may deplore his retirement, we feel he made his choice not without adequate reason."

The "Statesman" says, "Mr. Gandhi's going is likely to have in particular two consequences as far as the Congress is concerned: it will tend to accelerate breaking away of more vehement communalists and socialists and to give a greater reality, if more venom, to discussion of policy."—United Press.

MIRABEN LEAVES AMERICA

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

Miss Madeleine Slade sailed for England where she will stay five days and then depart for India.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7.)

Congress Socialist view point is gaming support.

INDIRECT TACTICS.

The success in shelving the resolution amending the Congress creed (substituting," non-violent and truthful," for "peaceful and legitimate" was due to the indirect tactics employed by the Socialists. Had they opposed the resolution they had little chance of success. But by suggesting that on such a vital question as a change in Congress creed it was desirable to elicit the opinion of the Provincial Committees, hey managed to shelve the matter for the time being.

The voting on the resolutions yesterday and the day before yesterday cannot be taken as a true indication of the Socialist strength. Many who voted with them are not Socialists. Who could, for instance, suspect Mr. Aney of Socialist tendencies? But to-day when the Socialists' own resolutions and amendments come up for discussion they would be able to gauge correctly their strength.

Working Committee Suffers First Defeat

Socialists Succeed, By Indirect Tactics, In Shelving Question Of Congress Creed.

(BY "ANON.")

When all was said and heard at yesterday's Subjects Committee meeting it was manifest that the loudest speaker of all was the loud speaker though its claim could be disputed by Mr. Mazumdar in whose case the loud speaker was dispensed with. But the loud speaker, did more than broadcast the words of the speakers. It faithfully amplified the merest whisper on the dais which was distinctly audible throughout the Pandal. It proved rather a nuisance when someone on the dais started coughing. There was evidently a strenuous attempt to suppress the hissups but then a loud speaker would not be worth its name if it did not amplify every little sound that came within its range. The loud speaker, however, amply made amends by broadcasting the infectious laughter of the President which did a great deal to keep the house—and the sweating "Press"—in good humour. Rajen Babu is in fact daily evincing a keen sense of humour which should always be a necessary qualification for Congress Presidents.

"Why do you imagine the cap fits you?" he asked a member who had objected to a remark which he thought referred to him. The objector instantly sat down amidst loud laughter.

"INQUILAB ZINDABAD."

Faint cries of "Inquilab Zindabad," "Rajasthan Zindabad" reached the Pandal during the first half of the sitting. On enquiries it appeared that certain Congressmen—and some women too—from Ajmer who protested against a decision of Sardar Patel, the out-going President, in connection with an election dispute, have arrived to demonstrate and urge their grievances. It was perhaps the plan of the demonstrators to "raid" the pandal but the Congress volunteers peacefully guarded the gate. A leaflet "An Appeal to my Socialist Friends" has also been distributed making strong allegations against certain office-bearers of their Provincial Congress Committee. The demonstration has created a stir among the members and the consensus of opinion seems to be that an official statement is on the question is required to allay misunderstanding, and apprehension.

BETTER HINDUSTANI SPOKEN.

The Hindustani spoken by members who addressed the house today was generally of a better order than on previous occasions. It is good to note that the number of members who speak Hindustani is increasing and Mahatma's Hindustani test would undoubtedly popularize the use of our national language. There were some amusing excursions into realms of Hindustani by speakers who had hitherto been using the alien tongue. Otherwise, too, several speeches provided amusement and a member evoked general laughter when he declared that "cities were rolling with milk and honey."

W. C.'S FIRST DEFEAT.

The resolution amending the creed of the Congress and the Khaddar clause could not have had a better mover than Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sjt. Rajagopalachariar ably supported the resolutions. On the first resolution the Working Committee suffered a defeat—the first in this session—when it was referred to the Provincial Committees.

The Socialists moved an amendment to the Khaddar clause resolution suggesting the deletion of the clause altogether. Mr. Patwardhan, a young Maharashtra Socialist, made by far the best speech which was, as Sjt. Rajagopalachariar admitted, both "sweet and reasonable." Though the amendment was defeated all speakers were agreed that as the original khaddar clause had led to grave hypocrisy wearing of khaddar should not be compulsory for all members. The difference between the Socialists and others was comparatively slight, the Socialists insisting that if members could be guilty of hypocrisy the office-bearers too were not all immune from that sin.

Some amusing instances of how it was difficult to say who is a habitual wearer of khaddar were given by Mr. Choitram Gidwani. Is one a habitual wearer of khaddar, he asked, who generally uses khaddar cloth but when having his hair cut puts on a mill-made shirt?

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's third resolution about the labour franchise evoked a number of amendments which were rejected on a close voting. The Socialists regarded the scheme as a benevolent patronization of the working class—a virtual insult to labour. "It was no solution of the economic problem," declared one of them, "if for 8 hours in the year the rich capitalists graciously came down to the level of the workers and did not a bit of manual labour." The resolution was passed by a narrow majority 85 voting for and 78 against it. This shows further strength for the Socialist and though it cannot be said that all those who voted against the resolution are Socialists, it is at least evident that the

(Continued in Col. 5).

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Betraying Cause Of Social Reform

LET VOTERS REMEMBER

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Truly, Assembly Elections are bringing strange fellows together.

My friend, Mr. Laxmidas Tairsee, professing to have independent views, the allegd sturdy social reformer, who defies one and sundry, when it comes to social reform, is reported to be supporting the Sanatanist candidate, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, both of whom have promised Sanatanists that they will not support social and or religious legislation.

Next Dr. Meisheri, a Corporator who came to the Corporation on Nationalist ticket, with Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, is reported to be caught by the glamours of the knighthood of Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

Mrs. Malinibai Sukhthankar, Secretary of diverse Women's Associations who are clamouring for social legislation for the uplift of Indian womanhood, is reported to be supporting the Sanatanist candidate, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who stands for the repeal of Sarda Act, Widow Marriage Act and opposition of every legislative measure affecting religion or religious beliefs of any community.

It is high time that voters knew these facts about these persons as the municipal elections are fast approaching.—Yours, etc.

A VOTER.

Mr. Tairsee's Apologia

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have seen in your issue of this morning a question put to me by a "Voter"—name, address and number not given—asking me to explain my "love" for Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta. I am working for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, first because I consider him a fit candidate, and in this I am supported by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Mr. Motilal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar, who during the previous election, through a circular letter dated October 1926, recommended his candidature to the Assembly voters of Bombay city and stated that they confidently relied on the patriotism and sound judgment of the electors of Bombay to return Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at the head of the poll and thereby prove their appreciation of his substantial and unselfish labours for the political emancipation of the country. The late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, in addressing a meeting, stated: "I am glad to inform that my friend, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, your representative in the Assembly, is doing splendid work there as a Swarajist. He has quickly come to the front by his deep and close study of the problems that come up before that body. On economic and financial questions, he is terror to the official benches." The certificates of all these politicians is merit enough in my eyes and I knew all of them as good Congressmen, and if I am "sinning," I believe I am in good company.

Secondly, I do not believe in "lamp post" theory, nor in the theory set up lately in the name of the Congress that even a stone is Hanuman, which is covered by "sindhur" and blest by them.

I am an iconoclast and am out to break the above theory, and hence your correspondent the "Voter" may be sure that I am in my element.

If voters will be guided by work and worth of candidates I am sure, they will vote for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, which I will ask them to do.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.

New Congress Constitution

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—One of the reasons given by Mahatmaji for his retirement from the Congress was that he wanted the Congress to give natural expression to its views which it was not giving as it was suppressed by his presence. It is to be hoped that both Mahatmaji and the Delegates in whose hands the decisions of the Congress finally rest, will be alive to this consideration. Now, if anything has got an artificial strength from the overwhelming personality of Mahatmaji it is the most recently proposed amendments to the Congress constitution. But for Mahatmaji, they could not have been proposed at such short notice i.e., even after Delegates' elections had taken place in several provinces. Now we learn the Working Committee has taken them up as its own but that does not take away even one per cent. from the responsibility of Mahatmaji for them.

Let it be noted by the Delegates that some of the amendments, in particular, those relating to the proportion of original members to the elected members and to the drastic overhauling of the whole machinery of Provincial Committees, have come in for criticism and opposition from several quarters. Mr. Satyamurthi and Mr. Kidwai as well as the General Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee have all urged that these proposals require careful consideration in consultation with Provincial Committees. Both Messrs. Satyamurthi and Mr. Kidwai have further asked that at least the enforcement of these amendments (if adopted) ought to be postponed to the next year. And there is reason for both these suggestions.

Let it not be forgotten that the elections of A.I.C.C. members as well as of Delegates were as much vitiated by all those evil things which are sought to be made the reasons for the virtual disbandment of the Provincial Committees only. If the present A.I.C.C. members are to retain their seats, there seems to be no reason why their electors should be dismissed from their seats; and their electors are the members of the several Provincial Congress Committees. If the members of the Provincial Congress Committees are sinners, the present A.I.C.C. or the Subjects Committee of the Bombay Congress represent double-distilled sin. And yet it is understood the present A.I.C.C. wish to retain their seats. Neither the members of the A.I.C.C. nor the Delegates were elected to consent to such a drastic amendment of the Constitution in such a drastic manner.

It is further proposed that the present 350 members of the A.I.C.C. should retain office for a year and the balance of 650 members would be elected before 30th November. It really passes one's understanding why only the provision regarding the number of members constituting Provincial Congress Committees should be selected for immediate enforcement while the more vital provision relating to the period of six months for which a voter must be on the rolls before he is qualified to vote is to be postponed to the next year. Are Provincial Committees which have been formed after a great deal of turmoil and expense and real hard work in rural areas in pursuance of a resolution of the A.I.C.C. an eyesore? If you are serious about the amendments, put them all into force simultaneously.

Original members were enlisted at least upto 31st August 1934. In some places enlistment went on even after that date. But in many of the provinces the Delegates' elections were based on the rolls which closed on 31st August. Let Provincial Committees be asked to furnish those rolls to the Working Committee. The members enlisted on or before 31st August will be fully qualified to vote on 28th February 1935. Let the Working Committee fix some date in March 1935 for holding fresh elections of all members of the A.I.C.C., even the present 350 having to seek election during that month. Pending those elections let the present A.I.C.C. function and let the Provincial Congress Committees work as they are. Wrangling is not the monopoly of Provincial Committees only. Nor does it depend on the number of members each Committee contains. Smaller bodies wrangle quite as much as larger ones, because even in large bodies the wranglers are only a few. Let the present Provincial Congress Committees be given an opportunity to show during the coming year whether they can duly respond to Mahatmaji's appeal to desist from wrangling.

If Mahatmaji really wants the delegates to give natural expression to their views and if he wants the Congress to grow to its full height let him begin by letting these constitutional amendments take a normal course. Left to themselves the members of the Working Committee would have had to go to the Congress with a proposal to appoint a Special Committee, which would have made proposals. These proposals would have been sent to Provincial Committees for suggestions and then, with such changes as would be desirable in the light of such suggestions, would have been placed before a plenary session of the Congress for acceptance. Let Mahatma begin taking off the suppression caused by his overwhelming presence by allowing his proposals for amendments to the Congress Constitution—they are his even now—to take their normal routine. Let the Delegates begin their consciousness of self-reliance by insisting on this normal procedure for Constitutional amendments.—Yours etc.

P. R. LELE.

"WORLI WONDERS"

(Continued from page 6).

gined that a certain remark referred to him.

A member wondered what was manual labour.

Another wondered why some of his colleagues were denied sense of humour.

Yet another (with the moustache of a colonel) wondered if it was advisable to allow the Spinners' Association to take charge of Exhibitions.

This "wondering" game is catching up.

(Continued from column 7).

instead of the Manual Labour proposed by the Congress Working Committee, the Subjects Committee should lay down that all members of the Provincial Congress Committees should work in Labour Concentration Camps for at least one week in the course of a year. That was the only way to convince the masses that Congressmen were solid workers, who were not content to send their blessings, most patronisingly from the platforms of the Congress. He said his amendment seemed rather hard for Congressmen, but, if adopted, it would have a very salutary effect inasmuch as ordinary Congress workers would then have the opportunity of meeting the leaders—an opportunity which they could not get at present, in spite of their efforts towards that end.

Mr. Harisarvotam Rao seconded this amendment.

Babu Sampurananand said he was surprised at the mentality of the Working Committee which insisted on hundred per cent. truth at one breath and then brought forward resolutions in the second breath, which opened the floodgates of hypicrisy and fraud.

The term "labour" said the speaker, was being vulgarised. "We, the Socialists," said the speaker, "do not exclude brainworkers from the category of labourers. A person who earns his bread by the use of his brains and devotes the rest of his time for propagating and executing the creed of the Congress is a better Congressman than he who has a fat bank balance, but who does a bit of manual labour once in a blue moon just to fulfil the provisions of the Working Committee resolution." (Cheers).

INSULT TO LABOUR.

The speaker said that the condescending manner in which Congress leaders spoke of "descending to the level of manual workers," was, besides being an insult to labour, hardly in consonance with the Congress claim that it wished to recognise the dignity of labour.

The best way to get in touch with labourers was to go to fields and factories, fight their exploiters and help them in their day-to-day struggles. Mere manual labour might purify those, who undertook it, but that will not help workers.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad winding up the debate said that by passing the resolution, the Congress would make its devotees the real servants of the masses. Even a bit of manual work which a Congressman would do, would directly or indirectly help the poor or down-trodden masses. He saw no grounds for the fear that Congressmen would misuse the influence that they would acquire among the masses by their work.

Other amendments having been defeated, the substantive proposition was put to vote and carried by a narrow majority.

The House then adjourned till 2 p.m. on Friday.

The President announced that there would be Flag Salutation Ceremony on Friday morning.

Khadi Clause For Executives Only

Keen Fight In Subjects Committee

(Continued from page 1.)

only to those elected to Committees.

The President informed Swami Govindanand that the original resolution referred to the present clause as it stood, while the present motion referred to an amendment in the existing clause.

PICE FRANCHISE RULED OUT

A member of the Committee wanted to move another amendment desiring to introduce a pice franchise but the amendment was ruled out of order.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani moved that in the motion of the Moulana, instead of the word "Habitual" the word "Exclusive" be added. The Doctor said that several interpretations had been put on the word "Habitual" and there were several elections which had not been held due to no proper interpretation coming forth. Many were saying that since a man who had gone to jail twice could be called a habitual, then he who wore Khadi twice should also be called a habitual wearer of Khadi.

SOCIALIST AMENDMENT

Mr. Harihar Shastri (Socialist) moved an amendment freeing all Congressmen from the compulsion of wearing khaddar. He said the Working Committee Resolution had relaxed the rules to a large extent. It would be better, if a further relaxation was made.

Mr. Shastri said that wearing Khaddar was not so important as rescuing the exploited masses from the clutches of exploiters. He hoped that Moulana Abdul Kalam would accept his amendment.

DO AWAY WITH COMPULSION

Mr. Achut Patwradhan, the Young Congress Socialists from Maharashtra, seconding Mr. Hariharshastri's amendment for the removal of the khaddar restriction for Congressmen, said that it was true that they were all living in an age of idiotic uniforms and he was not standing there to suggest that Khaddar was no more idiotic uniform than the others in vogue. Nor was Khaddar the pet aversion of the speaker.

In fact he was himself a habitual wearer of Khaddar. But he was opposed to making the wearing of Khaddar the 'sine qua non' of becoming a Congress member, because such compulsion encouraged the very fraud that Moulana's resolution sought to eliminate.

Mr. Patwardhan said that the Working Committee resolution relating to Article I of the Constitution, substituting "truthful and non-violent" for "peaceful and legitimate" was highly perfectionistic, while the present resolution was a realistic one. He welcomed the Working Committee's conversion to an attitude of realism. Having discovered cases of fraud, the Working Committee was trying to prevent their repetition. He wanted to request the Working Committee to extend the scope of Maulana Azad's resolution, which would make it more practicable and honest.

Mr. Patwardhan said that there were thousands of Congressmen who could not afford Khaddar. Compulsory wearing was impracticable, though several non-Congressmen were using Khaddar because it was fashionable. Confining the wearing of Khaddar to officals would encourage fraud and dishonesty, because officials were the instruments of hypocrisy. Khaddar had become a red-rag. Why not do away with it asked the speaker.

Congress was really a League against Imperialism and one need not wear Khaddar to fight Imperialism. He pleaded for sober realism in Congress politics.

Mr. Patwardhan was loudly cheered when he concluded his speech.

KHADI MEANT CONGRESS.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari replying on behalf of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad to the several questions that had arisen out of the debate on the motion that the idea behind the motion said that the idea behind the motion was to relax the rule, so that it might be applied to a lesser number of people. It might be stricter than at present, and there might be few occasions for evading the rule.

Referring to Mr Patwardhan's speech, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that he had made a very sweet and alluring speech.

Continuing, the speaker said that it was the common notion amongst villagers that Khadi meant Congressmen. It had been known all over the country what Khadi stood for. People knew that Khadi stood for Congressmen. Just like Congressmen knew that wherever they found a Tri-colour, they could get together and talk about their problems, in the same way, Khadi had its own significance. The speaker could talk a lot about the virtues of Khaddar, but as that was not the proper time to do so, he was not doing it. Khadi had been considered the national uniform and had been recognised as such all over the country. Khadi had established itself as standing for truth and non-violence.

Mr. Patwardhan, said the speaker, wanted to be more realistic and wanted that the Khaddar Clause should be deleted. The speaker wanted that Congressmen should be idealistic, which meant compelling Congressmen to wear a certain uniform in furtherance of their programme—the Congress programme. It was perfectly reasonable that to avoid abuse of the clause, it should be restricted to a certain section, where abuse was not possible to such an extent as experienced nowadays.

"I wish we had the grit to extend this compulsion to all the four anna members also," said the speaker continuing his argument in favour of the Moulana's amendment to the Constitution. While the general Congressmen were not compelled to wear Khaddar, it was expected of them also to wear Khaddar. If there was no Khadi restriction for Congress, how was one to recognise the other as Congressmen: All these days, t was possible to know who was a Congressman or who was a sympathiser of the Congress. But supposing the Khadi clause is deleted, there was no uniform by which Congressmen could be recognised. After fifteen years of work, a certain moral standard had been established and people believed that Congressmen meant Khadi, non-violence, truth and honesty.

The amendment of Mr. Hariharnath Sastri was put to vote and lost.

On the president explaining that the term "Exclusively" meant wearing of Khaddar fully only at the time of elections and not anywhere else, Dr. Choitram got up and said: "If that is the meaning you would put to my amendment, then I withdraw it."

Mr. S. K. Patil wanted that the president should give a ruling at this stage as to what habitual wearing of Khadi meant

The President said that he had already done so.

MANUAL LABOUR TEST.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad then moved the following resolution:—

"No person shall be eligible to be a candidate for election to membership of any Congress Committee, unless he has performed some manual labour continuously for six months on behalf of or for the Congress equal in value to 500 yards per month of well spun yarn of over ten counts, and in time to eight hours per month. The form of acceptable labour alternative to spinning shall be prescribed from time to time by the Working Committee in consutation with the Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Village Industries Asscciation.

COMPULSORY MANUAL LABOUR

In commending the resolution to the House, the Moulana said that the above amendment also referred only to the candidates, who stood for election to the Congress Committees. Since for the past so many years the Congress had been talking of dignity of labour and had been from time to time chalking out programme for that purpose. Now the time had come for the Congress, which claimed to be the premier political organisation in the country, to lay down some rule by which Congressmen furthered that purpose. They are called upon to do some sort of manual labour as a service to the nation. The manual labour which the candidates were called upon to do must be equivalent to 500 yards of handspun yarn. This would not take more than 15 minutes work a day. Even spinning was manual labour, but there were several other ways of doing manual abour. What sort of labour it should be, and where it should be, will be decided by the Working Committee from time to time. If the members of the Subjects Committee believed that a new spirit should be created amongst Congressmen, then they should all vote for it.

MASS CONTACT.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy seconding the amendment to the constitution said that the principle underlying the motion was that Congressmen should come more and more in touch with the masses. The idea of giving the due value for manual labour was one of the few main intentions that had prompted the Working Committee to move the above amendment to the constitution. It had to be proved that the Congress was not merely a debating society but meant work, and that could be done by the labour franchise which would bring the Congress more and more in contact with the masses, since Congressmen had accepted the principle of the All-India Village Industries Association and therefore there would be little difficulty in the Subjects Committee accepting the above amendment. This Labour franchise was restricted only to the members of the Congress Committees. A question also had arisen, whether the manual labour that was expected from a member of a Congress Committee could be done after he was elected to that body; but it was felt that it was necessary that doing manual labour should be a qualification for election.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by the Sardar and Miss Maniben Patel leaving the Subjects Committee pandal during the recess.

Referring to the Socialists, Dr. Roy said that Socialist friends would like the labour franchise very much, because they were staunch supporters of labour.

"HE" INCLUES "SHE"

At this stage a member asked why only "he" was mentioned in the resolution.

The President: He includes she! (Laughter).

Mr. S. A. Brelvi moved an amendment to the effect that pending the submission of a definite scheme for labour franchise by the Working Committee, the discussion should be postponed.

MOVE FOR POSTPONEMENT

In the course of a short speech Mr. Brelvi said that Doctor Roy himself had said in his speech that the change suggested was revolutionary. Such being the case, it would be in the fitness of things if the resolution was brought after the Working Committee had prepared a definite scheme for the working of the Labour Franchise.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa moved that as the original resolution was unintelligible and incomplete, it should be referred back to the Working Committee for a detailed report, which should be circulated to the Provincial Congress Committee and later when their recommendations are received, the A. I. C. C. should take a decision.

Mr. Sidhwa said that when Dr. Roy was asked by Mr. Prakasam to give a few illustrations as to what sort manual labour was expected of the Congress candidates, he could not give a proper reply, which showed that the seconder of the motion did not himself know about it. The members of the Subjects Committee knew what manual labour was. They know what half an hour spinning means, and they accept it; but they do not understand this 2 hours a month manual labour. Is it preparing 12 chairs? or is it preparing 6 suits by a tailor? It is for the Working Committee to let the members of the Subjects Committee know what they want them to do.

Mr. Chatterjee supported the amendment and said that the original proposition was a dangerous one.

DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar speaking in support of the original resolution said that the motion of adjournment arising out of Mr. Sidhwa's amendment was different from the one that he himself previously moved to the other resolution. The speaker appealed to the House not to put this question off, as they did the previous one. The main thing in the resolution was that every candidate for a Congress Committee election should spin 500 yards of yarn or do manual labour equivalent in value. Those who cannot do manual labour will have to face the danger of reverting to spinning 500 yards.

If after so many years, it is not possible for members to think of any other manual labour excepting spinning, then Mahatma Gandhi stands vindicated. It was the intention of the movers to maintain the dignity of labour. The Congress had claimed that it was different from the other political organisations in the country, and that position had been maintained so far by the Congress. The Congress to-day was undertaking to do something which no other political organisation had done so far. That is calling on its members to do manual labour. As for illustrations of manual labour, the speaker pointed out that a weaver, could become a member of any Congress Committee, if he devoted two hours every week for weaving cloth for the nation. The same with the blacksmith. The Village Industries Association which had been started by the Congress only the day before will certainly be able to say what sort of manual labour can be done by the members. The Harijan Sevak Sangh would welcome any person. Anybody who wanted to get elected to a Congress Committee should go and do scavenging work for sometime a day, or he can undertake to sweep, for a day. There were several other methods of doing manual labour. Mrs. Naidu had talked of doing dyeing work. There were several other forms of manual labour which could be undertaken by the members. There was nothing in the original resolution that was to be despaired of. This would be the first time that the intelligentsia would be taking to manual labour, and it was certainly a revolution.

CLOSE DIVISION.

A motion for adjournment was moved.

A short discussion followed whether Mr. Sidhwa, the mover of the amendment, which later on become an adjournment motion had the right of replying.

Mr. K. M. Munshi contended that he had none.

Mr. T. Prakasam said he had a right to speak.

The President allowed Mr. Sidhwa to reply.

After Mr. Sidhwa had replied, the adjournment motion was put to vote and there was a very close division on the question. 76 voting for Mr. Sidhwa's motion and 81 voting against. A poll was demanded, and still the motion was defeated by 92 to 163.

Mr. Brelvi's amendment, the President ruled, had also fallen, in view of the result of voting on Mr. Sidhwa's amendment, which was more fundamental than Mr. Brelvi's.

SOCIALIST SUGGESTION.

Mr. Govind Sahai (Socialist) of U.P. moved an amendment that

(Continued in column 3.)

Governor's Mild Rebuke To Belgaum Dist. Local Board

Why This Injudicious Expenditure For More Showy Forms Of Administration?

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay replying to the address of the District Local Board, Belgaum, on Thursday afternoon said:

You quite rightly refer to my interest in the improvement of the rural areas of the Presidency. I am looking forward with much pleasure to my visit to Kanbargi village this afternoon, when I shall be able to see how the problem of village uplift is being tackled in this part of the Presidency. I am fully convinced that to increase the happiness and well-being of the villages is the most important means of securing not only the prosperity but the peace of the whole province.

The main tenor of your address seems to be that you have not received from Government the practical support which you have deserved in recognition of your forward policy in the matter of education and the improvement of roads. While I fully commend the progress which you have recently made in these respects, which is very considerable and most praiseworthy, I think you are under some misapprehension as to the part which should be played by Government. In regard to education, I find that when in 1928, your Board submitted to the Director of Public Instruction a scheme for a large increase in the number of primary schools and in the number of teachers, the exact cost of it was worked out by Government, and your Board was informed that it must meet the whole cost on the clear understanding that Government would make grants towards the expenditure, if and when funds permitted, but not with retrospective effect. Your Board was treated in the same way as every other Board in the Presidency, and, as you are aware, financial conditions have not improved, with the result that Government have not hitherto been in a position to make an additional grant. In regard to grants for communications, Government have made the largest possible grants as have been consistent with the financial situation, and you admit that the Commissioner, in allocating these grants, has given you preferential treatment.

INJUDICIOUS EXPENDITURE

On the contrary, I feel it is necessary for me to offer you some advice in regard to the state of your own finances. I observe that in the last six years you will have reduced your balances from a figure of nearly six lakhs to under half a lakh, and that it has been necessary for the Commissioner to draw your attention to what seems to have been injudicious expenditure on objects which, though laudable in themselves, do not come within the obligatory duties of a District Local Board. The primary responsibility of District Local Boards is to meet adequately the needs of the rural population which are summed up in primary education, roads, hospitals and sanitation. Your interest in secondary education and in welfare schemes and charitable institutions which, of course, affect equally dwellers in towns and villages, are undoubtedly praiseworthy; but it should, at any rate during present conditions, be based on a due regard to your primary obligations and the state of your finances, unless you are prepared to discover further sources of taxation. Otherwise you will be laying yourselves open to the criticism that you are paying more attention than you should to the more showy forms of administration.

IF FINANCES PERMIT

The reason for which Government were compelled to postpone the construction of a causeway on the river Krishna at Darur, which they recognise to be a desirable scheme, was that it was considered preferable to concentrate the resources at present available on the completion of the main Sholapur-Bijapur-Hubli road. As you are aware, communication between Miraj and Hubli it at present completely severed for three or four months during the rains, and the construction of the causeway at Darur would not in itself render such communication possible. This project will, I hope, be undertaken when finances permit.

IRRIGATION SCHEMES

I am afraid I cannot hold out any hope that Government will undertake any irrigation schemes in your district in the near future. Some of you may have read my reply to the address of your sister Board at Bijapur, in which I pointed out that Government have already made an examination of possible irrigation schemes in this part of the Province and have found most of them impracticably expensive owing to the physical configuration of the country and that your experiences of irrigation in the Deccan have not been happy. I would also point out that your district, while it resembles Bijapur in the fertility of its soil, is more favourably situated in the matter of rainfall, and has not been subjected in the same way to periods of chronic famine.

WHY SHARE IN EXCISE REVENUE?

Governor's Reply To Belgaum Municipal Address

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay replying to the address of the Belgaum Municipality on Thursday, said:—

I fully agree with the importance which you attach to the three main needs of your Borough, by which I refer to the removal of congestion, the provision of a good water supply, and of proper drainage. These three matters are interdependent, and they vitally affect the health and well-being of every single inhabitant of your town. They are the essential problems which the Municipalities of almost every large town in this Presidency have had to tackle at different times, and the success of their administration has to a large extent been measured by their ability to do so, though in your case I recognise that special difficulty exists by reason of the existence of Cantonment land on three sides of the City. I observe, too, that these three questions have formed the main subject of your addresses to Governors for the last twenty years, and I have therefore gone very carefully into their history.

WATER SUPPLY.

The question of an improved water supply dates back, as you say, forty years. I find that schemes were formulated in 1917, 1921, and in 1924, costing respectively 18, 14 and 5 lakhs of rupees, and that they have been rejected by your predecessors owing to lack of financial resources. I understand that the Consulting Public Health Engineer to Government has recently visited Belgaum and talked over the matter with your Chief Officer, and that the only practicable measure consistent with the present state of your finances will be to begin with a smaller scheme for pumping water from wells situated in the lower parts of the city to the higher areas towards the north and east, with a provision for its further extension according to future demands and as more funds become available. I hope that you will pursue the possibility of a scheme of this nature.

I am afraid I must say, quite definitely, that the present state of Government finances makes the possibility of a grant-in-aid or loan extremely unlikely; but I suggest that you should consider the alternative of raising a loan in the open market.

TAXATION RATE.

Compared with other large towns in this Presidency, the rate of direct taxation in your Borough appears to me to be inadequate, and to justify the criticism in this respect which has been made on your administration in the past. This is, perhaps, the reason why, in some of the recent years, your expenditure has exceeded your income.

SHARE IN EXCISE REVENUE.

Your request to be allotted a share of the Excise revenue and of the income from the Tobacco tax, and for exemption from the payment of non-agricultural assessment for the land under the Nagzari extension, are ones which, both on general principles and for the reasons to which I have already alluded, I am not able to countenance. The income from Excise and the Tobacco tax provides, as you know, part of the means of paying for the educational and other progressive departments of the whole Presidency, and to set apart any portion of it for one particular area would adversely affect the needs of the whole Presidency.

TIME NOT YET.

Your last request, for the privilege of a wholly-elected Municipal body, is one which you made to my predecessor, Sir Frederick Sykes, in the address which you presented to him in 1929. On that occasion he expressed a hope that your Municipality would be the first to demonstrate in a practical manner the needlessness of nominations. Nevertheless, while I am indeed delighted to hear of the cordial relations which you say have prevailed between the different communities of this town, I feel sure that, on maturer reflection, you will agree with me that the time has not yet come for a change of policy, especially if you remember the insistency with which the claims of minorities and of special interests have been urged in the more recent stress of politics in India, and the desirability, which I think still exists, of enlisting the help of men of experience of public service in the cause of local self-government.

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Of course, this heavier tread-load puts added strain on the sidewalls—a strain that Goodyear's exclusive, extra-durable, extra-elastic SUPER-TWIST CORD bears without the slightest difficulty.

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WARNING

Remember, you have to have "non-skid" before you can have "non-skid mileage." And to have "non-skid," you have to have GRIP where you see it here—GRIP in the centre of the tread—the place where it counts, because it's the spot where the tyre contacts the road. Look at the grip of this Goodyear Tyre and ask yourself why buy any tyre that lacks this safety? And keep in mind that you cannot successfully build this type of non-skid tyre without the extra-durability of Supertwist Cords.

GOODYEAR

"G-3" COSTS US MORE TO BUILD—BUT—COSTS YOU NO MORE TO BUY

Additional Judges For Calcutta High Court

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

The Governor-General-in-Council has appointed Mr. A. G. R. Henderson, I.C.S., and Mr. Roopendra Coomar Mitra, Junior Government Pleader to act as Additional Judges of High Court of Judicature, Calcutta with effect from November 12, 1934, until the beginning of vacation of courts of 1935.—United Press.

INDO-BURMAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Special Officer Arriving In Rangoon

RANGOON, Oct. 25.

News of arrival of Special Officer Sir Louis Kershaw, from London on October 27 regarding the proposed trade agreement between Burma and India has caused a stir in political and commercial circles here.

The latest enquiries reveal that even separationist and Burmese Chamber of Commerce members are not anxious for trade agreement before separation issue is finally decided. While the Anti-Separationist leaders are wondering whether Sir Louis' Mission is not to thrust separation down those Joint Select Committee members' throat who are not satisfied that the case for separation has been adequately made on both economic and fiscal grounds.—United Press.

NEWSPAPER AGENT'S HOUSE SEARCHED

KAPURTHALA, Oct. 25.

The local police searched the house of L. Pyarelal, Agent of the vernacular daily "Vir Bharat" of Lahore.

It appears that the search was in connection with the publication of a pamphlet by "Tashna" from Spatu (Simla Hills), regarding the Sultanpur firing.

Nothing incriminating was, however, found.—United Press.

Improvement in the shipping position is shown in the quarterly return of laid up tonnage issued by the Chamber of Shipping. During the past year, to October 1, the number of ships laid up in Great Britain and Ireland has fallen from 612 to 330 and their net tonnage has fallen from 1,588,879 to 818,030. The fall in the net tonnage amounts to 48.5 per cent. A decline of 224,245 net tons or 21.5 per cent has occurred since July 1.

SCOUT MODY FOR AUSTRALIA

To Take Part In Jamboree

Scout J. R. Mody sailed on Thursday night for Australia. He is the first Parsi Scout from the Bombay Presidency, going to Australia for the Jamboree.

He will compete in the various cycle races in Melbourne. He is aged 18.

He is a cyclist of repute, having won several prizes in cycling. He stood first in the Scouts' bicycle race in which all scouts of the Bombay Presidency took part in April 1934.

In the All-India 100-mile cycle race held in Bombay in which adults all over India took part he stood fourth. The race was run on 21st January 1934.

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"NO COMPROMISE WITH BRITISH IMPERIALISM"

Socialist Amendments To Congress Constitution

The All-India Congress Socialist Conference which concluded its session on Monday considered the amendments to the Congress Constitution and has forwarded the following amendments for the consideration of the Congress.

(1) Article 1.—"The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of complete independence meaning the establishment of an independent State in which power will be transferred to the producing masses.

(Note:—The above object involves the refusal to compromise at any stage with British Imperialism.)

(2) Article 7.—(1) Every person not disqualified under Article 4 shall be entitled to become a member of any primary organisation controlled by a Provincial Congress Committee: provided that no person shall be member of two parallel Congress organisations at one and the same time.

(3) Section 2 of the Article 7 is deleted.

(4) (iii) of Article 7: "The year of the membership shall be reckoned from April 1 to March 31.

(5) Article 7 (iv): "No person shall be entitled to vote at the election of representatives or delegates or any committee or sub-committee of any Congress Organisation whatsoever or to be elected as such or to take part in any meeting of the Congress or Congress Organisation or any Committee or Sub-Committee thereof, if he has not complied with section (i) hereof.

EX-OFFICIO DELEGATE.

6. Para 5 of Article 8: "The members of the All-India Congress Committee shall be ex-officio delegates to the Congress. Besides these ex-officio delegates the number of delegates returnable by Provincial Congress Committee shall be not more than one for every hundred thousand, or its fraction, of the inhabitants of each province, including the Indian states therein, in accordance with the census of 1921.

(7). Para 5 of Article 8.—"The rules shall provide for the organisation of electorates of every variety of political opinion. Notice of all changes in the rules framed by the Provincial Congress Committee shall forthwith be sent to the general secretaries of the Congress."

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

(8). Para 3 of Article 19.—"Each Provincial Congress Committee shall elect the allotted number of members of the All-India Congress Committee from among the members of the Congress Committees within its jurisdiction in the following manner.

The members of the District Congress Committee (or when the District Congress Committees are, primary organisations the members of the Executive Councils) shall form an electoral college."

(9). Para 5 of Article 9 deleted.—'The method of election shall be the same as already prescribed for the election of declarates."

(10). Article 22 deleted.—"The President of the Congress shall be the chairman of the All-India Congress Committee for the year following."

WORKING COMMITTEE.

(11). Article 24.—"The Working Committee of the Congress which shall be the executive authority responsible to the All-India Congress Committee in all matters, shall consist of 15 members of whom the General Secretary or Secretaries and the Treasurer or the Treasurers shall be ex-officio members. The remaining members shall be elected by the All-India Congress Committee at its full meeting after the annual session of the Congress.

"The proceedings of the Working Committee shall be placed before the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee."

(12). Article 24 at the end of the para read:—

"The annual report of the Working Committee shall be submitted to the Provincial Congress Committees not less than one month before the annual session of the Congress.

(13). Article 26.—"The Subjects Committee shall meet at least two days before the meeting of the Congress in open session. At this meeting, the President-elect shall preside, and the outgoing secretaries shall submit the draft programme of the resolutions recommended by the different Provincial Congress Committees for adoption which shall be circulated to the members of the Subjects Committee not less than one week before the first date of the meeting."

VOTING.

(14). Article 34, (newly added).—"All elections shall take place according to the system of the Single Transferrable vote."

FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions to be moved in the Subjects Committee and the Open Session of the Indian National Congress on behalf of the All-India Congress Socialist Party:—

1. This Congress declares that its goal of Complete Independence must mean the establishment of an Independent State in which power is transferred to the producing masses and that such an objective involves the refusal to compromise at any stage with British Imperialism.

2. This Congress considers that in view of the international situation and the danger of the sudden outbreak of a war in which the British Empire may be involved it is necessary for the Congress to declare its opposition to the participation by India in any war in which the British Government may be involved and to undertake forthwith the preparation of the entire Indian nation to resist actively the utilisation of Indian men, money and resources for the purposes of such a war and to utilise such a crisis for securing Swaraj.

3. In as much as the Indian States constitute a political and military support to British Imperialism and a source of feudal backwardness and reaction, this Congress declares that the interests of the people of the Indian States are as much the concern of the Indian National Congress as those of the people of British India and that the abolition of the rule of Indian Princes can alone assure Complete Independence for the whole of India and invites the people of the Indian States to fight side by side with the people of British India in the struggle for Independence.

PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITIES.

4. (a) This Congress is of opinion that the Parliamentary activities conducted in its name shall be based on the theory of the revolutionary use of legislatures with the following as its essential principles:—

(i) Congress candidates shall go to the legislatures as the representatives of the exploited masses of India and in no other capacity;

(ii) The Parliamentary activity inside the legislatures shall be closely linked up with the activity of view, the economic and politi- carried on, on the basis of their immediate economic demands;

(iii) Every issue coming up before the legislatures shall be approached and dealt with from the point of view of the exploited masses and from no other point of view, the economic and politi cal emancipation of the masses forming the only criterion;

iv) The least betrayal of the cause of the exploited masses shall forthwith meet with expulsion and merciless exposure;

(v) No elected Congress candidate shal accept ministerial offices because:—

(a) The Legislative, executive and judicial machinery, present and forthcoming, is the creation of British Imperialism and is intended solely for the purpose of facilitating and intensifying the exploitation of the Indian masses.

(b) Acceptance of ministerial offices will create the dangerous illusion that the imperialist state machine can be utilised for the good of the masses, while its essential structure is so designed as to automatically result in their exploitation;

(c) A mass organisation that stands for Complete Independence as its immediate objective must necessarily remain; in the opposition until complete Independence is an accomplished fact;

(d) Economic and political emancipation of the masses is incompatible with imperialist and capitalist structure of state and society.

(b) Whereas the decision of the A. I. C. C. at Patna for contesting the present Assembly election was not on the lines indicated above, the decision be rescinded and the candidates standing on behalf of the Congress be withdrawn.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

5. This Congress is of opinion that to enable the masses to appreciate what "Swaraj" as conceived by the Congress, will mean to them, it is desirable to state the position of the Congress in a manner easily understandable by them. In order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom of the starving millions. The Congress therefore declares that the future constitution of the Indian State shall be based on the following fundamental principles:—

1. Transfer of all power to the producing masses.

2. Development of the economic life of the country to be planned and controlled by the State.

3. Socialisation of the key and principal industries e.g. plantations steel, cotton, jute, plantations railways, shipping, mines, banks, and public utilities.

4. State monopoly of foreign trade.

5. Organisation of Co-operatives for production, distribution and credit in the unsocialised section of economic life.

6. Elimination of Princes and landlords and all other classes of exploiters without compensation.

7. Re-distribution of land to peasants.

8. Liquidation of debts owing by peasants and workers.

9. The State shall provide.

(i) Work to every able bodied adult.

(ii) Social insurance against unemployment, old age, sickness, accident, maternity.

10. 'To each according to his needs and from each according to his capacity,' to be the ultimate basis of distribution and production of economic goods.

11. There shall be adult franchise which shall be on a functional basis.

12. The State shall neither support nor discriminate between religions nor recognise any distinction based on caste or community.

13. The State shall not discriminate between the sexes.

PEOPLE'S DEMANDS

6. The Congress is of opinion that the daily struggles, workers, peasants and other exploited masses for their immediate economical and political demands are an integral part of struggle for Independence. The Congress, therefore resolves that the workers and peasants and other exploited masses including those of Indian States should be organised for the immediate realisation of the following among other demands and for the creation of a powerful mass movement for the achievement of Independence.

1. Freedom of speech and of the press:—

2. Freedom of association and combination.

3. Repeal of anti-national and anti-labour laws.

4. Release of all political prisoners and prisoners detained without trial and withdrawal of all orders of externment, internment or restraint on political grounds.

5. Re-instatement of all farmers and peasants deprived of their lands owing to their participation in the movement for National Independence.

6. Free and compulsory primary education and the liquidation of adult illiteracy.

7. Drastic reduction, by a least 50 per cent, in the military expenditure of the Government of India.

8. Municipalisation of public utilities.

9. Control of usury direct and indirect.

10. A steeply graduated tax on all incomes including incomes from agricultural sources above a fixed minimum.

11. Graduated death—duties.

12. Liquidation of debts owed by peasants and workers.

13. Freedom of labour from serfdom and conditions bordering on serfdom.

14. The right to form unions to strike and picket.

15. Compulsory recognition by employers of workers' unions.

16. A living wage, forty hours week and healthy quarters and conditions of work.

17. Equal wages for equal work.

18. Weekly payments of wages wherever demanded.

19. Insurance against unemployment, sickness, accident, old age, etc.

20. One month's leave every year with full pay to all workers and two months leave with full pay to women workers during maternity.

21. Prohibition against employment of children of school going age in factories and of women and children in underground mining and hazardous occupation.

22. Elimination of landlordism in Zamindari and Taluqdari areas without compensation.

23. Abolition and penalisation of all feudal and semi-feudal levies on the peasantry.

24. Encouragement of co-operative farming.

25. Introduction of scientific agriculture at State Cost.

26. Liquidation of arrears of rent.

27. Complete exemption from rent and taxes of all peasants with uneconomic holdings.

28. Reduction of rent and land revenue by at least 50 per cent.

29. Freedom from attachment in execution of rent or money decrease of homes, agricultural resources and that portion of a peasant's holding which is just sufficient to maintain an average peasant family.

Mahatma GANDHIJI

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Award Is Anti-National: It Safeguards Muslim Interests Only

Premier's Decision Incompatible With Self-Rule

ALARMED AT FRESH PROMISE OF REVISION AFTER DECADE

Mr. Chatterjee's Presidential Address At Anti-Communal Award Conference

In the All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference, Bombay, held on Thursday (25th October), Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, in the course of his presidential address said:—

The main political problem before us is how to win freedom for India. It is the bounden duty of all of us to strive to win it. Our opinions and methods may differ, but our object should be identical. It is my considered opinion that the Communal Decision is an obstacle in the way of our endeavours to win freedom. Whether this Decision remains or is rejected, we must persist in the struggle for freedom. But as in a well thought-out campaign the general does not march forward towards the goal leaving a stronghold behind in the possession of his antagonists, so it would not be wise for us to advance without a simultaneous and strenuous endeavour at least to weaken, if not to eradicate, communalism. It is for this reason that, as a humble camp-follower of all soldiers of freedom, I shall try to expose the mischievous and dangerous character of the Communal Decision.

I do not know who first called it the Communal Award. Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister calls it a decision. And a decision it is. The nominees of the Government who attended the so-called Round Table Conference did not all agree to accept the arbitration of the Premier. Hence, the decision which he has given is not binding on them as an award given by an arbitrator of their choice would have been. Moreover, even if they had unanimously chosen him their arbitrator, and if he had given an award as such, his award would not have been binding on the people of India, because the nominees of the Government who attended the so-called Round Table Conference were not elected by the people of India as their representatives.

NOT AN AWARD BUT A DECISION.

No one can accuse our Government of being over-respectful or over-responsive to public opinion. It would not be difficult to mention occasions when Government have ridden roughshod over public opinion. One may, therefore, be curious to know why Government want us to be unanimous as regards the reforms we want, knowing all the while that every care has been and is being taken to prevent unanimity. When Britain gave Canada a self-ruling constitution, did she require all parties in Canada to arrive at an agreed settlement among themselves?

JOINT ACTION IMPOSSIBLE.

One may also be curious to know why, before Government gave us any idea of the kind of constitution that was going to be given to us, there should have been such a hurry to give a communal decision. If Government had given us a definite promise of at least Dominion Status,

MR. RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE

it would have been comparatively easy for us to arrive at an agreed settlement. But to us was given first a Communal Decision! And it was of such a character that it could have no other result than to set different classes and religious communities—and even the two sexes—by the ear, thus making a joint struggle for freedom impracticable, if not impossible. One is considered to intend the usual and natural result of one's action. If so, it would not be unfair to hold that Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald intended that his Communal Decision should have the result which it has had. It has sidetracked the main issue. At the same time, it is not possible to tackle the main issue without attacking the side issue of the Communal Decision, because the latter lays the axe at the root of national unity. So long as the Communal Decision continues to be enforced, it will so vivisect and divide the nation as to make all mass action, all joint action, all national action, impossible.

The speaker then referred to the origin of the communal controversies and their subsequent history. Proceeding he said:—

"SAFEGUARDING MUSLIM INTERESTS."

In spite of clear indications that all Hindus and an important section of the Muslims are in favour of joint electorates—at least in Bengal, the communal decision was given in favour of separate electorates in all provinces. And why? Apparently because a section of Muslims want separate electorates. On the one side, there were an important section of Musalmans and all Hindus and many Christians, etc., in favour of joint electorates; on the other, there was a section of Musalmans in favour of separate electorates, to which all Hindus were opposed. Hence, to all fair-minded men, it should have been clear that the preponderating opinion was in favour of joint electorates. Under the circumstances, it would not be unfair to conclude that the Decision has gone in favour of separate electorates, because British Imperialists do not want a united India, they want a divided India, and also because Britishers in India want a decisive voice in the government of the country by means of separate electorates. What they really care for above all, is a separate electorate and secure effective voice for themselves in Indian legislatures. Instead of saying so plainly, they profess great anxiety for safeguarding the interests of Muslims and some others by separate electorates.

FATE OF AGREED SETTLEMENTS.

There has been substantial agreement between the Hindus and an important section of the Muslims—the Nationalist Muslims, particularly in Bengal, in favour of joint electorates. Hence the British Cabinet should and could have given their decision in its favour at least in Bengal. The Premier has stated that the Government will "be ready and willing to substitute for their scheme any scheme either in respect of any one or more of the Governor's provinces or in respect of the whole of British India that is generally agreed to and accepted by all the parties affected." This assurance has been repeated in the Government's decision. Therefore, Government could have given joint electorates at least to some of the provinces, e.g., Bengal. That they have not done so, shows that they do not desire even a partial mitigation of the harmful features of their scheme, they appear to want from the vast population of India a complete scheme of which all points are agreed to and accepted by all the present and any possible future mushroom parties affected. It is and would be impossible to satisfy such a condition. For at any moment at the dictate of the British Imperialists, who are in a position to offer inducements, dissident parties may make their appearance. Hence, it would be foolish to build any hopes on the words in the Decision which say that Government "are most desirous to close no door to an agreed settlement," as "agreed" appears to imply perfect unanimity on all points on the part of all possible existing and future parties.

RAJAH-MOONJE PACT.

Another "agreed settlement" which the British Cabinet did not accept is the Rajah-Moonje pact between Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, the leader of the vast majority of the Depressed Classes and Dr. B. S. Moonje, the then working President of the Hindu Mahasabha, according to which the Depressed Class Hindus were to have a number of seats reserved for them in proportion to their numbers to be filled by election by joint electorates, Mr. Rajah has pointed out that the Depressed Classes have got less seats by the award than they would have got by this pact. The White Paper proposals are partly based on the Communal Decision, and they also supplement it as regards the distribution of seats in the Federal Legislature. In that legislature, too, the Depressed Classes have got less seats. The professed leaders of the Depressed Classes in the R.T.C. entered into the Minority Pact with the Muslim delegates in that body. That the Depressed Classes were made cat's-paws will appear from the following figures:

In British India, minus Burma, according to the Government Census Report, Moslems number 6,64,78,669 and the Depressed Classes number 4,02,54,576. In the Lower Chamber of the Federal Legislature Moslems are to get 82 seats, and the Depressed Classes only 19. In proportion to the Moslem seats they ought to have got 49 seats. The number of seats to be given to the Depressed Classes in the Upper Chamber is not even mentioned. Perhaps no seat is to be reserved for them.

MACDONALD'S WRONG CONTENTION.

Mr. MacDonald defends the continuance of separate electorates on the ground that they have been regarded by minority communities as an essential protection for their rights. But this is not true of all minority communities. For example: except in Madras, there have not been separate electorates for Indian Christians, and generally speaking, they have not asked for, but are rather opposed to, separate electorates; the most important organizations of the depressed classes who by the by are not a religious community by themselves, have insisted on joint electorates; and the foremost leaders of the women of India, who also are not at all a community by themselves, have been opposed to separate communal electorates. Yet all these groups have been cursed with that evil thing.

Even if Mr. MacDonald's defence of separate electorates for minority communities were assumed to be valid, why has he given separate electorates to the Muslim majority communities in Bengal and the Punjab, where the Hindu and Sikh minority communities did not initiate the claim to protection by such electorates?

It is not true and it has not been proved that separate electorates give protection to minorities, or that their interests are promoted or safe-guarded when those of India as a whole suffer.

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN.

Regarding the representation of women, Mr. MacDonald observes:—

"As regards women voters, it has been widely recognized in recent years that the women's movement in India holds one of the keys of progress. It is not too much to say that India cannot reach the position to which it aspires in the world until its women play their due part as educated and influential citizens. There are undoubtedly serious objections to extending to representation of women the communal method, but if seats are to be reserved for women as such and women members are to be fairly distributed among the communities, there is in the existing circumstances no alternative.

I have already pointed out that the leading exponents of women's rights never wanted a communal distribution of seats for themselves. Hence separate communal electorates ought not to have been thrust upon them. The Premier talks of women playing their due part as "educated and influential citizens" for which education and interest and participation in public movements are essential, and he talks of a fair distribution of women's seats among the communities. I suppose that he nevertheless thinks that if women's seats are distributed merely by counting heads, and not according to the extent of education and the comparative absence or presence of public spirit among the women of different communities that is a fair distribution. It is well known that the leaders of the section of Musalman Bengalis whose views have found acceptance with the Government think that the women who would stand as candidates and cast votes, are undesirable specimens of their sex. It is also well known that female education has made comparatively much less progress among the Muslim community than among the Hindus. And owing to their social and educational handicap, Muslim women can take very much smaller interest and part in civic and other public movements and affairs than Hindu women. In spite of these facts, the Premier thinks it fair to give the same number of seats to Muslim women as to Hindu women! Let me not be misunderstood. I cordially welcome the prospect of Muslim women taking part in public affairs. It is only the Premier's claim of fair distribution of women's seats which I repudiate.

WHERE IS SWARAJ?

Continuing, the speaker said: What is the "new place." "The new constitution" according to Mr. MacDonald, is to give India in the British Commonwealth of Nations? That of a habitation of helots who must not make any joint endeavours to be and remain free? What are the precious of rights of free men for which different communities and groups are going to scramble and fight? Of what kind of Swaraj, of what rights, are the commu-

(Continued on page 12.)

THE SPICE OF LIFE VARIETY

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SUNDAY	28th	GULSANOVAR
MONDAY	29th	BHARATI MATA
TUESDAY	30th	DAKU-KI-LARKI
WEDNESDAY	31st	SOUBHAGYA SUNDARI
THURSDAY	1st Nov.	DORANGI DUNYA
FRIDAY	2nd „	MAGIC FLUTE.

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From chemists everywhere

AWARD IS ANTI-NATIONAL: IT SAFEGUARDS MUSLIM INTERESTS ONLY

(Continued from page 11.)

nalists going to get a big share? The Premier's statement and the Decision are both silent on these points.

INCOMPATIBLE WITH NATIONAL SELF-RULE

In the second paragraph of his statement relating to Government's Communal Decision, the British Premier says:

"We have realised from the very first that any decision that we may make is likely, to begin with at any rate, to be criticised by every community purely from the point of view of its own complete demands."

As this sentence does not indicate the worst fault, mischievousness or maleficence of the decision, critics should not be put off the scent by it. The decision is not to be considered mainly as against the interests of this Indian community or group or that, but as against the national interest of all Indians as pro-Britain and contra-India. I shall show later on that the decision is utterly incompatible with national self-rule.

"FRIGHTENED"

I have been trying to keep my mind undisturbed by the Decision; but I confess this fresh promise of revision after ten years has frightened me. What additional number of watertight communal compartments may possibly be devised a decade hence! But I find solace in the thoughts that most probably I shall not live till then, and that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Moreover, the young women and men of to-day who will be older by that time have stronger nerves than mine to withstand mental and moral shocks.

If, as in the case of the Depressed Classes, so in those of the Muslims, Sikhs, Europeans, etc. it had been decided that their separate representation by special constituencies "shall come to an end after twenty years," if not earlier, with or without their assent, it would have been an incontrovertible proof of the British rulers' sincere solicitude for constitutional progress and national solidarity in India.

WHAT CONGRESS REPRESENTS.

No doubt the Congress represents all communities in the sense that among Congressmen there are members of all communities or in the sense that members of all communities are eligible for membership of the Congress provided they accept its principles and "creed" and fulfil other conditions. But it can hardly be admitted that it represents all communities equally.

But from the fact that it represents all communities it does not necessarily follow that it can neither accept nor reject anything on which opinions are divided. On the contrary, it is or should be the privilege and the duty of the Congress to find out what is National and to inculcate it, never minding whether that would increase or reduce the number of its adherents. All sections of the Hindus do not support the anti-untouchability principles and activities of the Congress, and numerous Mussalmans are opposed to it for reasons which need not be stated. Nevertheless, it has never been said that the Congress can neither accept nor reject it. Similarly, in no community is there unanimous or practically unanimous adherence to the cult of the charkha. But the Congress enjoins the production and use of khaddar.

The Congress Committee reject the White Paper. But large sections of the Muslims have accepted it. Therefore, the Committee should have neither accepted nor rejected it, for Hindus are against it.

We have pointed out before that if the Congress wants to condemn and reject the Communal Decision only when all communities are against it, it will have to wait for an indefinitely long time-before which that Decision may perhaps breakdown owing to its innate mischievous, vicious and iniquitous character.

WHAT COURSE CONGRESS SHOULD FOLLOW.

In the meantime, being part of an official scheme, it will be given effect to and go on producing "untoward consequences," unless it is effectively opposed. One way to do so would be for the Congress to boldly denounce it and call on all communities, including as many truly National Muslims as possible, to condemn, oppose and reject it. Such action on the part of the Congress will have the further indirect beneficial result of enabling the public to judge who are the genuine Nationalist Muslims and who are merely liaison officers of the communalist Musalmans. As in the opinion of the Congress Working Committee, "Judged by the National standard the Communal Award is wholly unsatisfactory besides being open to serious objections on other grounds," the Congress would have ample justification for adopting the course suggested above.

PRINCIPLE SACRIFICED TO EXPEDIENCY.

Proceeding further Mr. Chatterjee said:—

Principle should never be sacrificed to expediency. But supposing the sacrifice of principle for the sake of expediency were justifiable, it must be shown that expediency has produced or is expected to produce the desired result. In the present case, however, the generality of Muslims have not changed their attitude to the Congress. As of voting for Congress-Muslim Candidates, Muslim voters have been asked by the two biggest and oldest Muslim organizations, viz., the Muslim League and the Muslim Conference, that they should vote only for those Muslim candidates who accept and would support the White Paper including the Communal Decision.

WHY INDIANS DON'T PROSPER.

Concluding Mr. Chatterjee said:—

"Imperial preference (open or disguised), manipulation of exchange, and currency, the practical monopoly of shipping in foreign hands, concessions of minerals, etc., to foreigners, the foreign control of our public exchequer and the like make it impossible for the generality of our people to prosper by commerce and industry. Agriculture generally speaking, is in a backward, pre-scientific condition. The public services and the army, according to the Montague-Chelmsford Report, find occupation for only 1 1/2 per cent of the people. Begging for communal favours or any other favours cannot make the people at large either healthy, wealthy or enlightened. National Responsible Self-rule is the remedy of remedies. Let us strive for it."

The All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference will meet today (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. in Karandikar Hall of the Brahmin Sabha.

ATTEMPT TO DERAIL EXPRESS

Driver Notices Iron Chair On Rails And Pulls Up Train

NAGPUR, Oct. 25.

A dastardly attempt to derail Grand Trunk Express was made this evening.

While Up Express was travelling between Bharatwada and Nagpur on Itarsi-Nagpur section, the driver noticed that an iron chair had been placed on both the rails and he tried to pull the train up, but it collided with the obstruction, causing damage to the engine.

The police are investigating.—United Press.

GOVT. AND PRESS TELEGRAMS

Decision To Give Effect To Increased Rate

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

The "United Press" understands that Government have decided to give effect to their proposals to increase press telegram rates and an announcement to that effect will be made shortly.

It is likely that there will be slight alterations in rates as originally proposed by Government last year in light of opinion since received from newspapers and News Agencies but that will not affect the Government's intention to cut down the press telegram traffic with a view to effecting economy.

Unlike the present system under which any body can send press messages, the Government propose to issue special permits to accredited correspondents without which no press telegram will be received. But this clause will not become operative immediately.—United Press.

POLICE ORDER ON CONGRESSMEN

JODHPUR, Oct. 25.

Mr. Ganeshlal Vyas, a local prominent Congress worker with his colleagues, was summoned by the City Police Inspector to City police station and verbally ordered to refrain from taking any part in the agitation conducted by the reformist element of the city against the "Deeksha" of nearly 30 minor children to be solemnised by Sjt. Kalusuwami the head of Jain 13 Panthi Section.

Mr. Vyas, however, refused to comply with any verbal order and asked for a written one which was refused.—United Press.

With a view to prevent the employment of women in factories and provide for the payment of maternity benefit, the Madras Legislature passed on Wednesday a non-official measure entitled the Madras Maternity Benefit Bill.—A.P.

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Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

PLANNED NATIONAL ECONOMY

(Continued from page 6.)

dividual goal to assert itself through this adjunct and incident of planned national economy, the entire structure would be upset.

When International Trade is freed from the shackles of individualist greed and Imperialist exploitation of backward communities and undeveloped regions, it would revert to its natural function of disposing of regional surpluses or specialities, and providing for the particular needs of given communities impossible to meet from local resources. Such trading may be as such in material commodities as in "invisible imports or exports" of services. But the sting would be removed from it which now vitiates it, and whereby trade becomes only a thinly veiled excuse for imperialistic exploitation of weaker communities by the stronger.

Such trade would also stimulate invention and discover enterprise and even healthy competition among communities which cannot but redound to the greater happiness or well-being of humanity.

Accessories Of Trade

With the recognition of the proper place of external trade in a scientifically organised community, functioning according to a prearranged plan; with its rationalisation and exculpation from any exploiting or profiteering tendency, proper recognition would have to be given to those aids to foreign, or even local, commerce, which we call financing and insurance, transport and salesmanship. These do not add to the sum total of the utilities and services to be exchanged, any more than the mere act of exchange does so. But they help to distribute more appropriately the wealth produced,—to circulate more effictively the means of subsistence and development, without which the very process of production would be imperilled. These agencies and devices for a proper distribution of the wealth produced are indispensable adjuncts in the scheme of a National Economy planned and functioning as a whole; and they even help to knit closer together the various branches of the human family which are organised as nations, appear as competitors, but are bound to be sympathetic collaborators if only they could be properly, socially educated, and appreciate the value of social action and human brotherhood.

Collective Production

If the organisation of production is to function in perfect harmony with the Planned National Economy, it is indispensable that all the means of production, including factories and machinery tools and equipment, must be freed from the grasp of individual, anarchic, competitive influences. "The equipment and aids in production will have to be entirely nationalised," and operated as collective, co-ordinated units, each acting as a complement or supplement to the rest, without any tendency to striking out on its own that may conceivably throw the whole Plan out of gear. In so far as this principle of national ownership, control, and operation of the means and equipment of production are material and inanimate things, the process of collectivisation would be simple and effective, if only the community once realises the wastefulness of unrestricted competition. Vested interests do, no doubt, stand in the way of such a consummation; but their counterpoise lies in a better education, and a truer perception of the nature of social effort than has been the case hitherto.

Conscription Of Labour

In so far, on the other hand, as the factor of production concerned is the human element, "the community will also have to adopt a principle of economic or industrial conscription," under which no one, without a legitimate reason or recognised excuse, would be suffered to remain a parasite, or be freed from the duty to work upto a certain age, while he or she retains the full enjoyment of all the bodily and mental powers and faculties. Such a principle is no more difficult to enforce than the principle of compulsory military service common in many a modern community, even though such service is admittedly for destructive purposes, not constructive. It is, once again, a matter of proper public education into a truer perception of relative values, and a better understanding of social relationships between different groups or nations, and so, public education will have to be reoriented and remotived, if not as an indispensable prerequisite of planned economy, at least as an unavoidable condition of its success.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY MOVING FROM THE WEST TO THE EAST

Processing Tax Checks Consumption In the States

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following market review dated Bombay October 25:

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:

	Jan.	May.	July.
New York 17-10-34	12.40	12.53	12.57
New York 24-10-34	12.42	12.51	12.53
	+.02	—.02	—.04
	Jan.	May.	July.
Liverpool 17-10-34	6.66	6.59	6.56
Liverpool 24-10-34	6.67	6.57	6.53
	+.01	—.02	—.03

A week of very small fluctuations has left quotations about unchanged. The undertone of the market has been better. The peak of the crop movement appears to be over, and with much of this year's crop going into the 12 cent loan, hedge selling has been light. The little there has been was absorbed by the trade. Speculators in American cotton have been quiet.

PROCESSING TAX

Recently Manchester reports have been somewhat better and there has also been more activity in the United States Textile Industry. Heavy consumption in America is unlikely so long as the processing tax is continued alongside heavy labour charges. Reports from the Continent shew no improvement but this state of affairs is likely to continue. So long as the European bloc remains on the gold standard these countries must be resigned to the loss of their export markets. In any case it ought to be apparent to most of them that during recent years the Textile Industry of the World has been gradually moving from the West to the East. Japan with her cheap and efficient labour combined with her exchange advantages, and India and China with cheap labour, protective duties, and supplies of the raw material produced at their own doors, have been going ahead as Europe has been lagging behind. After all it is natural that the above mentioned countries which are the really large users of cotton cloth should produce their own requirements rather than go to the West for them. In future in considering probable raw cotton consumption, cotton people must take the above facts into consideration. At the present time the combined consumption of raw cotton in the above three countries is greater than ever before.

LOCAL POSITION UNCHANGED

Over the week under review local hedge contract prices are about unchanged. There appears to have been more activity in raw cotton in Japan. Demand from Europe is still poor. Local Mills have shown a little more interest, several Millowners are wisely securing their supplies of staple cotton. For several years India has not been producing sufficient stapled cotton for the requirements of her own industry. This position was helped out during the last three years by the relative cheapness of American cotton which enabled us to secure considerable supplies from that country at favourable prices. These supplies are practically exhausted and with the high parity of American cotton which is now ruling, Indian Mills will be forced to rely either upon Indian cotton or spin finer by using more East African and Egyptian cottons. The basis of Indian staples and the abovementioned foreign cottons are now high as compared with Broach, but they are still cheap as compared with Americans. In view of present conditions in the Eastern Textile Industries we are of opinion the basis of all stapled cotton such as are in use out here will burden still further, and our Millowner friends would be well-advised to secure their supplies.

We have nothing fresh to report about Indian New Crop prospects. Owing to the continuation of the dry weather there will be an early movement of the Oomra crop.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct 25.

B. C. Rate—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Oct-Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 Feb-June.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Oct.
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Oct-Dec
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Oct-Dec.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-Mar.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 270
Banks selling T T 268
Banks buying T T 266
PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 56¼
Banks buying D D 57¼
AMSTERDAM.—
Banks selling D D 55
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/4
Banks buying T T 76 3/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 111 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 89 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.98 1/4 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 13/16 25th inst.
Japan/London 1/1 15/16 25th inst.
Java/London 7.30 24th inst.
London/Paris 75.46 24th inst.
London/Belgium 21.50 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.25 1/2 24th inst.
London/Italy 58.09 24th inst.
London/Berlin 12.35 24th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 24th inst.
London/New York 4.98 1/4 24th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.35 24th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-0-3 23rd inst. £6-19-10 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 11/16 23rd inst. 23 3/4 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 13/16 23rd inst. 23 7/8 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 23rd inst 53 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 p.c. 23rd inst. 13/16 p.c. 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 7/8 p.c. 23rd inst. 7/8 p.c. 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 1/4 per cent
3 mos. 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos. 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easier.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

	bales.
Khandesh	26
Barsi-Nugger	214
Berar	28
Dhollera	377
Rajputana	33
Sind-Punjab	140
Compta-Dharwar	264
Western-Northerns	79
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	307
Egyptians	56
Total Cotton	1,524
	cwts.
Wheat	13,266
Linseed	1,802
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	264
Gingellyseed	3,564
Groundnuts	18,823
Castorseed	1,645
Rice	2,587
Myrabollams	1,216
Cottonseed	2,490
Mowraseed	520
Gram	1,580
Joowar	474
Maize	294
Barley	760
Bajree	2,045
	tons.
Coal	1,282

SMALL HEDGE SELLING

Rain Damages Wheat

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Messrs M. and B. Stern State:—

COTTON.

Better Wall Street advices had a favourable effect on the market which closed steady with a rather more optimistic feeling. The basis in the South continues very firm, and hedge selling is negligible. Trade buying has been more in evidence the last few days. No details are yet to hand of the President's address which was apparently made late last night.

WHEAT.

Damaging rains in the Central region of Argentine and expectations of their extension into the Northern areas has caused an improved demand in Liverpool. These rains are also considered to be detrimental to the linseed crop.

SUGAR.

In view of Cuba's uncertainty as to the disposal of her quota balance of 3,60,000 tons and the indecision of the Dutch Government over the continuance of the Chadbourne scheme after its expiry we hold no strong opinion though prices are undoubtedly very low.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

London, Oct. 24.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £84
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £96
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £111.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £115 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £114 3/4
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106 3/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £104 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £102 5/8

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-13-6.
S. S. India Rs. 4-0-3.
S. S. Fusijama Rs. 3-15-6.
S. S. Nawab Rs. 3-15-6.
S. S. Ranee Rs. 3-14-6.
Shipment Oct. Rs. 3-14.
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-12-6
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 3-10-6.
Purtabpur Rs. 13-11.
African Rs. 13-12.
Java Spot F3.30.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, the 24th October 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,23,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-10-0 received approximately 67 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-7-8 per annum.

2. Tenders for three months bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 30th October 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 2nd November 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

3. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Thursday, the 25th to Monday, the 29th October 1934 at Rs 99-10-6 per cent. subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 10th to the 23rd October 1934 amounted to Rs. 16,25,000.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.
C|o Hereford, Awny, New York.
Barpeta, Trimble, Busrah.
Jalaputra, McWilliam, Moulmein.
Straithaird, Carter, London.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, October 25.
Fusijama, Leva, Trieste.
Tiradentes, Hansen, Rangoon.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Straithaird, Carter, Sydney.
Bombay, October 26.
Jalatarang, Veakins, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Bombay, October 25.
Steamer Nizam for Rangoon,
" Barpeta for Busrah.
" India for Genoa.
" Alipore for Kobe.
" Chybassa for Calcutta.
" Warfield for Rangoon.
" Varsova for Busrah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Straithaird:—The P&O N Coy's English mail steamer Straithaird arrived in harbour on Thursday from London with the outward mails of the 11th inst. a general cargo and 695 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Sydney etc., with mails, a general cargo and through and local passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The BISN Co's steamer Barpeta arrived in harbour on Thursday from Busrah with a general cargo and 8 saloon and 61 deck passengers.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaputra arrived in harbour on Thursday from Moulmein with a general cargo and rice.

S S City of Hereford:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Hereford arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

S S Fusijama:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Fusijama sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The BISN Coy's steamer Vasna sailed yesterday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tiradentes:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Tiradentes sailed yesterday for Rangoon with same bottom cargo.

S S Jalatarang:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalatarang will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, October 25.

S S Naldera, for London:—15 bales sheep skin tanned, K Lalbhai; 15 bales tanned sheep skins M R Saffi and Co; 8 bales tanned cow hides and 9 bales sheep skins A L Hasam; 4 bales cow hides tanned, G Sachedina; 4 bundles Persian lamb skins and 8 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Kings; 1 package woollen carpet, Thos. Cook and Son; 7 package brassware, Thos Cook & Son; 50 cases sandlewood oil, Thos Cook and Son; 1 bale tanned sheep skin, A A Peerbhoy; 3 bundles Persian woollen carpets, A Kelaty, 3 bales I carpets and 2 bags wool raw, Clarke and Smith Ltd.

S S California, for Glasgow:—14000 bags G-nut cakes, Strauss and Co; 64 drums magnesium chloride, Pioneer Magnesia Works, 53 drums castor oil, Wilson Latham and Co; 750 bales G-nut oil cakes and 680 bales linseed oil cakes, M Hossein & Sons.

S S City of Paris, for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton twist waste, L O Vora; 1 case cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co., 23 bales raw wool, Meyer Nissim; 36 bales raw wool, David Sassoon and Co.

For Dunkirk option Antwerp:—5 bales cow tail hair, D Abraham and Sons.

For Dunkirk:—50 bales Ind goat hairs, K Esmail; 55 bales cotton fly, P Dass and Sons; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—75 bales cotton fly, G M Vyas and Co; 1355 bags and 1000 packets, G-nut oilcakes, H Rawji and Co.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw A Podar and Co.

S S Straithaird, for Melbourne:—124 bags myrabollum, K Tricamji.

S S India, for Genova:—2403 bags Ind linseed, Ralli Bros; 1204 bags Ind. linseed, Strauss and Co; 1879 bags Ind. linseed, Kilachand Devchand and Co; 1140 bags Ind linseed, C Gianchand; 3558 bags Ind linseed and 17453 bags G-nut seeds, M Bhuta and Co; 5332 bags G-nuts, A Podar and Co; 867 bags castor seed, A Podar and Co; 385 bales cotton raw, A Podar & Co; 550 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Brass.

For Marseilles:—3175 bags G-nuts, Ralli Bros; 640 bags G-nuts, Kilachand Devchand and Co; 1332 bags G-nuts, C Gianchand; 9800 bags castor seed, Cotton Agts Ltd; 9 cases gum olibanum, E Valimahomed and Co; 1000 tons manganese ore, Cox and Kings; 58 bags turmeric and 300 bdls henna leaves, S M Rajgor and Co; 1920 bags G-nut kernals, K M Nathoo; 226 bags turmeric, A A Kazim.

For Salonica:—209 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co., Ltd; 50 bales cotton raw, S R Tulshan & Co.

For Famagusta:—30 bales cotton grey yarn, S J David & Co.

For Naples:—1050 bags castor seed, Kilachand Devchand and Co; 770 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Izmir:—17 bales cotton grey yarn, S J. David and Co.

For Velancia:—49 bags rapeseed and 138 bags kardi seed, S M Rajgor and Co.

For Port Said:—13 bales cotton grey yarn, S J David and Co.

For Piracus:—602 bags linseed, Ralli Bros; 52 bales cotton grey yarn, Swadesh Mills Co; 200 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi and Co; 50 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co.

S S Lisbon Maru, for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw, N Manilal and Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Alipore, for Kobe:—100 bls cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Kotak and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

S S Harmsdino; Agents James Finlay and Co., from Glasgow:—27 cases cottons, 214 c|s whisky, 21 bundles shooks, 960 c|s beer, 37 bales old newspapers, 5000 nongs fire bricks, 18 c|s biscuits, 40 bgs rivets.

From Fowvey:—1294 tons China clay.

From Liverpool:—284 cases cotton p-goods, 60 c|s cottons, 66 c|s cotton yarn, 12 c|s dyed cottons, 179 c|s art silk yarn, 16 c|s bonbins, 34 bales grey cotton yarn, 12 bales old newspapers, 19 c|s cotton prints, 99 c|s silk yarn, 149 c|s spg. machy, 20 c|s mill boards, 24 c|s machy, 113 kegs paint, 126 bdls steel bars, 250 bdls G C sheets, 15 c|s ham, 60 bdls cycle rims, 25 c|s ring frames, 64 c|s healds, 22 c|s biscuits, 20 c|s sewing thread, 17 bales wool tops, 12 c|s cigarettes, 13 c|s tobacco, 93 bales cotton, 211 kegs alezarine dyes, 17 bundles steel crow bars, 20 kegs dry white lead, 75 kegs aniline dyes, 180 trs floor covering, 359 cases lubricating oil, 35 kegs lubricating grease, 19 bags bolts and nuts, 112 bdls toilet soap, 10 c|s ele. switches, 1100 bgs bicarb soda, 50 cylinders chlorine, 40 cases gal. I screws, 13 c|s corn soap, 53 c|s soap powder, 12 c|s lead plates, 87 c|s accumulators motor car accessories, 120 kegs hydrosulphate of soda, 320 c|s Quacker oats, 2014 bdls steel hoofs, 12 drums stamping paste.

S S Hilda; Agents Lloyd Triestino; from Trieste:—16 cases wooden forms for shoes, 82 c|s rayon yarn, 1367 c|s glass bangles, 20 c|s shoes, 12 crates wooden chairs, 362 bales paper, 30 c|s iron wire tissues, 185 bales boards, 208 bdls iron tubes, 32 c|s iron nails, 11 c|s German silver, 21 c|s glass beads, 64 c|s hemp twine, 120 c|s enamel ware, 56 bales wooden paste boards, 91 c|s hollow glass ware, 24 bales mill boards, 24 c|s alimentary paste, 1127 c|s packing paper, 191 c|s chains, 217 bales printing paper, 20 c|s common soap, 29 c|s tinware, 41 c|s ele cable, 42 c|s twine, 21 c|s rubber combs, 145 bales wrapping paper, 150 c|s chemical compound, 40 c|s steel in bars, 1100 c|s iron nails, 21 c|s boilers, 53 c|s ele lamps, 1050 bags sugar.

From Fiume:—3516 pieces pine boards, 14169 pieces deel wood planks.

From Spalato:—20 barrels Portland cement, 27 casks asbestos cement.

From Leghorn:—36 bales rugs, 63 bales woollen tissues, 28 bales mellow, 37 c|s woollen and cotton tissues, 20 bales woollen plaids, 26 bales mella rugs, 64 cases woollen rugs, 10 c|s woollen goods, 15 c|s shoddy wool and cotton mixed goods, 12 cases soja.

Little's Oriental Balm—Public Announcement

"L.O.B."

Now in three sizes

"India's Foremost Remedy"

"4 anna size"

To bring Little's Oriental Balm within the means of all and everybody, this popular size is now introduced. It is the same unfailing L. O. B. from the original formula—and is half the old quantity for one quarter the price. Ask your dealer for L. O. B. 4 anna size.

'The Original'

Now 8 annas.

For 52 years this original size of Little's Oriental Balm has been priced at one Rupee. Its world-wide success has led by stages to the retail price of annas 8. The famous formula is unchanged—Ask for "L. O. B., 8 anna size" Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

'Rupee Giant' With Free Gift.

The "L. O. B. Rupee Giant" jar is our response to wide public request for a 'household size' of Little's Oriental Balm. It contains double the old quantity of Balm—and, a 'Gift Tablet' of Little's Oriental Toilet Soap (sold separately. Rs. 1-6-0 per doz. in Artistic Box). All dealers can supply.

The above prices maintain in all Cities, Towns and Districts where no Octroi, or other recognised surcharges, apply.

To gain lasting relief from Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Gout, Backache, Neuralgia, Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Cramp and Muscular pains. use Little's Oriental Balm; this *time-proved remedy* will not fail you.

Made in India (Madras City) for Half a Century

LITTLE'S Oriental BALM

the World Renowned Relief for Aches and Pains

If your Dealer is sold out of stock, send for V.P.P. supply, to Little's Oriental Balm & Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. (Box 67), Madras.

Ajanta Soap

BEAUTY—A NATURE'S GIFT BUT MEN'S OWN CHOICE.

It is indeed men's own choice. For there is a latent beauty in every face which needs only cultivation. God did not give beauty to every one but he gave the next best thing—the power to cultivate beauty.

AJANTA soap will give distinction to your taste and mark delicacy of your judgment.

Hundred per cent. SWADESHI.

NATIONAL SOAP & CHEMICAL WORKS LTD., CALCUTTA.

Sole Agents:—

B. P. VORA and CO., 126, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

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REMITTANCES TO TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 20th October 1934 14,000; from 1st April to 20th October 1934 18,147,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England During the week ending the 20th October 1934 nil; from 1st April to 20th October 1934 —2,250,000; Total during the week ending the 20th October 1934 14,000; from 1st April to 20th October 1934 15,897,000.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 24th October 1934, tenders to the amount of £7,395,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 13 1/2 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 31st October 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Latest Commercial News

DECLINE OF 11 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

New Feature Required To Stir Up Market

TWO-SIDED FLUCTUATIONS IN CROSSRATES

Gold And Tin Easy But Silver, Copper And Wheat Very Steady

BOMBAY, Oct 25

On Thursday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates fluctuated both ways and closed slightly easy.

LETHARGIC INACTIVITY IN NEW YORK COTTON

There was nothing to stir the New York cotton market from its present lethargic inactivity. Price movements were narrow. President Roosevelt's speech contained nothing to encourage bulls. The undertone was however steady on account of firm spot situation.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER STEADY

London gold was easy but silver was steady.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED DULL

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled steady on account of unfavourable weather reports. Argentine linseed was dull owing to favourable weather prospects.

TIN EASY BUT COPPER FIRM

Tin was easy but copper was firm. Jute and rubber were almost unchanged.

DECIDED PROGRESS IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange displayed better feeling on improved demand. Giltedged securities also exhibited decided progress.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

	New York, Oct 25
Previous closing	12.38
To-day's opening	12.38
Difference	unchanged.
To-day's closing	12.27
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

	Liverpool, Oct 25
Previous closing	6.67
To-day's opening	6.70
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	6.68
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 208

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 25

The much looked-for speech of Mr. Roosevelt did little to stir the market from its present lethargic inactivity with the result that to-day's movements were rather slow in the absence of any fresh buying. However yesterday's rise was well maintained chiefly due to the strength of stocks especially railroad issues and also owing to the tightening up of the spot situation.

Meanwhile until some new feature develops, there is nothing to put life into the market.

Trading in December commenced at 12.38 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing. The market showed very little activity on the lack of speculative interest and generally quiet conditions in other commodities with prices moving in a narrow margin although the undertone continued steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.27 with a decline of 11 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 25

The following were the opening ranges.

December (12.32/12.31) 12.39/12.38
January (12.36/12.36) 12.43/12.42
March (12.39/12.38) 12.48/12.48

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 25

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.64) 6.69
American March (6.59) 6.64
Egyptian January (7.99) 8.05
Egyptian March (8.04) 8.10

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct 25
10-30 p.m.

Broach A-M. moved between Rs. 209-12 and Rs. 209-4 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 209-12 with New York futures unchanged.

Copies Of Addresses

The copies of the President's address and the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee will be distributed free to the delegates. For others, the copies will be sold at As. 4 each. The addresses are printed in three languages, namely, English, Hindi and Urdu.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Oct 25
Previous closing	4.98 1/8
To-day's opening	4.98 1/2
To-day's closing	4.97

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Oct 25
Previous closing	4.98 1/4
To-day's opening	4.98 3/4
To-day's closing	4.96 15/16
Difference	—.01 5/16

FRANC RATE

	London, Oct 25
Previous closing	75.46
To-day's opening	75.56
To-day's closing	75.28
Difference	—.18

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 25

London exchanges opened at 4.98-3/4 and rose to 4.99-7/8 but thereafter the rate began to ease gradually falling to 4.97-3/4.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.96 15/16.

The franc opened at 75.56 and appreciated to 75.78 but subsequently gave way to 75.40.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.28.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 25

The market closed quiet

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	23 3/4d.	23 13/16d.
Forward	23 7/8d.	23 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 25

Gold (£6-19-10) £6-19-6

BULLION

London, Oct 25

Influx (£63,000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (23 3/4d.) 23 13/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-19-10) £6-19-6

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct 25

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 p.c.) 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Oct 25
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.68 3/4) 5.67 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.45) 37.56
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/4) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan (58.21) 58.12
London on Shanghai (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4
London on Kobe (1-1 15/16) 1-1 29/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct 25

Silver opened steady at Rs. 64/13, 64/13 and 65/1. Traders showed a little more interest due to better Shanghai advices and prices improved on local buying while the market further gained strength of favourable London cables and closed at Rs. 65/2, 65/2 and 65/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/8/6, 34/8/6 and 34/10/6. Early prices showed a tendency to decline on improvement in sterling but as London rates reacted traders here began to cover and some banks bought, so prices closed steady at Rs. 34/10/6, 34/10/6 and 34/12/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 25

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 62-1/4, March 66-1/9 and May 67-7/8. The market was very quiet in the absence of entire lack of bullish activity but latterly prices slightly improved on some enquiry.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 25

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 98-1/2, May 98-1/2 and July 93-1/2. Trading was again active on fairly substantial buying influenced by the continuance of unfavourable weather news.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Oct 25

Argentine linseed opened steady with November at 12.20 but owing to the lack of enquiry and favourable weather prospects prices eased to 12.15 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 25

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£236 3/8 buyers £230 1/2 sellers) £229 5/8 buyers £229 3/4 sellers. Dull.

Lead (£10 1/2 buyers No sellers). £10 1/2 buyers £10 9/16 sellers. Dull.

Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/4 to £30 3/4) £30 1/2 to £31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/4) 1-8 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov new crop (£15) £15 1/4 Nov-Dec paid.
Dunlop Sept-Oct. (£17 1/2) £17 1/2 sellers
Lightening (£16 1/4) £16 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/8) 6 15/16 paid and value sellers) £9 11/16 sellers
Jan-March (7 1/8) 7 1/8 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Oct-Nov (£11 1/4) sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Oct-Nov (£11 sellers) £11 esllers
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov (£9 11/16) £9 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Nov (£11 3/16) £11 1/16 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Oct 25 10-30 p.m. Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	3 15 0
Wheat	4 4 0
Linseed May	6 1 0

The tone was quiet.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(MAY 1935)

(Through the Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Ltd.)

	Bombay, Oct 25 Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 1 6
Rates at 12 noon	6 1 3
Rates at 3 p.m.	6 1 0
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 1 3

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Steady And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, October 25.

Jute shares continued to rule firm in sympathy with better Hessian market and good support from professional operators. Coals continued steady and fair business reported. Teas were unchanged. In miscellaneous good turnover resulted. Midnapore Zemindary shares were a turn better, while sugars and electrical issues kept fairly steady. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—3 per cent oGvernment paper 82/1; 3 per cent; New loan 1941 99/4; 3-1/2 per cent paper 91/10 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 101/5 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 107/7; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 107/12; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 108/12; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/4 small lot; 5 per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 100/12 small lot; five half per cent loan 1938-40 108/11.

Bank:—Imperial fully paid 1623/8 Imperial Conty 412/8.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River 86; Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light 63 ex. dix; Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light 137 small lot.

Cottons:—Dunbar ordy 147/8; New Victoria ordy 1/15.

Coals:—Amalgamated 22/12; Bokaro and Ramgur 9/2; Burradhemo 508 Deoli 8/12; Equitable 28/3; Mundulpoor 4/14; New Beerbhoom 15/3; Satpukuria and Asansol 1/3; Searsole 2/11; Sendra 13/3.

Jutes:—Albion ordy 262/8; Anglo-India ordy 423; Auckland 234; Bally 195; Bally pref 134; Barnagore 161; Birla ordy 14/10 Clive ordy 32/12; Ft. Gloster 589 small lot; Hooghly ordy 67/8; Howrah 55/5; Hukumchand ordy 15/1; Hukumchand pref 119/8; India 338; Kamarhatty 544; Kinnison 657; Reliance 76/8 small lot.

Teas:—Hantapara 457/8; Lackatoorah 15/4; Texpore ordy 12/6.

Rubbers:—Kempas 3-17.1/2 cents cum div; Kedah 3-17-1/2 cents.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy New issue 17/10; Benares Elec. 14/2 ex. div; Bareilly Electric 13/10 ex div; Jubbulpore Elec. 13/4; Muzaffarpore Electric 9/2; U. P. Electric 160; Indian Galvanising 9/12; Benares Coke 12/7; B. I. Corpn ordy 2/6; B. I. Corpn. defd. 1/8; Indian Wood Products 36/12; Howrah oil 10/5; Bengal Paper ordy 117/8 small lot; Titaghur paper ordy 22; Midnapore Zemindary 74/8; India General Navigation ordy 107; Balrampore Sugar 20; Cawnpore 36/8; Champaran 24/6; Savan 14/2; Purnea 10/8; Raza 128; Samastipore 12/10.—A. P.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES VERY FIRM ON STOCK EXCHANGE

COMMODITIES QUIET AND FEATURELESS

Exchange Control Fund Supporting Sterling Against Franc

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

On the Stock Exchange, brighter sentiment prevailed. The outstanding feature however had been the strength in giltedged securities, investment demand being accentuated by buying from abroad and in most instances prices advanced substantially.

Commodities were quiet and featureless.

Sterling after continuing to advance in terms of francs and dollars fell back owing to London turning a buyer of dollars, thus causing a recovery of francs and dollars. The Exchange Control Fund intervened and supported sterling against franc.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct 25

The 3 1/2 p.c. Indian sterling loan closed at £96 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 25
3-30 p.m.

Markets generally presented a more cheerful sentiment. Giltedgeds were very firm. Oil shares were stronger. Industrials were generally firm but there was only small business.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consuls (£81 5/8) £81 3/4
4 per cent Government Loan (£105 1/8) £105 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/4) £112 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 1/8) £115 3/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106) £106
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 1/8) £113 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 7/8) dol. 11 7/8
International Holding (dol 1 1/2) dol 1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5
Musical Industries (29-0) 29-0
Princhin Johnson (42-0) 42-0
Imperial Chemical Defd (35-0) 35-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ord (114-6) 113-6
Swadeshi Match (7-3) 7-3
Dunlop Rubber (48-0) 48-0
University Ordinary (23-0) 23-0
Ford Motors (41-0) 41-0
Cables and Wireless (7 3/4) 7 3/4
British American Tobacco (120-0) 118-9
Camera 'A' (£7) £7 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (130-6) 130-0
P and O S N Co Defd (18-0) 18-0
Distillers (91-3) 91-3
Bredrurd Dyers (10-9) 10-3
British Colonese (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-0) 64-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-0) 46-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-9) 8-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-10 1/2) 9-9
Inter Nickels (24 3/4) 24 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110) £110

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£52 3/4) £52 3/4
L M S Ford (£21 1/2) £21 1/2
L N E R Defd (£8) £7 3/4
Southern Dutch (£21 7/8) £21 3/8
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£131 1/2) £131 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£87) £87 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (250-0) 246-3
Godul (178-9) 176-10 1/2
Moddar New (76-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (220-0) 218-9
Spring Mines (165-0) 165-6
Union Corporation (136-3) 137-8

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct 25
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£84 1/4) £84 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/4) £96 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-56 (£111) £111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 5/8
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£108 1/4) £108 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£102 3/4) £103
3 per cent Indian 1948/47 (£114 3/4) £115

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-9) 23-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-6) 37-6
Donare Tea (56-3) 56-3

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 24-9
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-0

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-3) 55-6
Burma Corporation (12-3) 12-3
Rio Tintos (14) 14
East Rand Proprietary (53-0) 53-0
Rand Mine (138-9) 138-9

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (43-1 1/2) 43-9
Burma Oil (76-10 1/2) 76-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-6) 6-6
Shell Transport (45-0) 45-0
Royal Dutch (£19 5/8) £19 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 25

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 30 1/4) dol 30 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 3/4) dol 11 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 33 3/8) dol 34 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 75 1/4) unquoted.

FULL LOAD TEST

Not Carried Out Due To Insufficient Weights

ADDITIONAL WEIGHTS SECURED

Special To "Chronicle"

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.

The directors of the Hospitals Trust, Ltd., state that they received a report to-day, from Press sources that the "Irish Swoop" has successfully undergone the fully loaded landing test, at Lympne, Portsmouth.

Later, this statement was contradicted by the news agencies. Further information received was that the machine pilots, American Government representatives and officials of the Hospitals Trust, having arrived with the aeroplane fully loaded for the test, it was discovered that the aerodrome authorities had not sufficient weights to weigh the machine.

Messengers were despatched at Southampton for securing additional weights, but it was too dark on return for the machine to go up.

Now it is arranged the test will take place at 9-30 on Thursday.

SPANISH REVOLT TAKES HEAVY TOLL

Newspaper Reports Give Idea Of Casualties

MADRID, Oct. 24.

An idea of the heaviness of casualties arising from the recent revolt is afforded by the lists described as incomplete and published in the Press.

The "El Debats" shows that 288 members of the Government forces were killed 161 of whom belonged to Civil Guard. The victims included an army Major seven civil guards and officers among whom was a L'eut.-Colonel who was also a L'eut.-Colonel and Major of the Carabiniers.

The newspaper "A. B. C." adds to this list 200 guards killed and wounded at Oviedo and 13 people shot by the insurgents in Turon.

The foregoing paper apparently takes no account of the insurgents losses.—Reuter.

PLAN FOR TEAM WORK

Working Committee Supports Mahatmaji's Amendments

The draft new constitution of the Congress adopted by the Working Committee substantially accepts the suggestions made by Mahatma Gandhi in his statement of October 15. It urges the reduction of the Congress delegation from 6,000 to 1050 as also to convert these delegates into the A.I.C.C. which shall hold at least one meeting between one annual session and another.

Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion that the Congress president be empowered to select the fourteen colleagues to the Working Committee has been accepted. The constitution empowers the Working Committee to form new provinces.

The minimum quota of each province to the Congress delegation is to be ten. Delegates elected to the Congress session by each province shall form provincial Congress Committees which will have power to organise district and other committees with the approval of the Working Committee.

The annual session to be ordinarily held during February or March. A slight change in the present procedure of the annual session is suggested in view of the Congress itself becoming the A.I.C.C.

After formally opening the session and conducting such formal business as may be necessary, the Congress shall resolve itself into the Subjects Committee to discuss the programme and to frame the resolutions to be moved at the open session.

No resolution shall be adopted for discussion by the Subjects Committee or allowed to be discussed at the open session by the President if the Hindu or Muslim delegates object by a majority of threefourths of their number. No resolutions save those recommended by the Subjects Committee shall be moved in the open session for vote and no amendments shall be allowed on them.

At the close of the session delegates shall form the A.I.C.C. which shall meet at least once during the period preceding the next session and oftener if necessary. Hundred members shall form the quorum. The Working Committee will be the executive authority.

The president shall elect fourteen members of the Working Committee from among the delegates including three General Secretaries and not more than two Treasurers. The proceedings of the Working Committee, the Subjects Committee and the open session shall ordinarily be conducted in Hindustani, but English or any provincial language may be used if the speaker does not know Hindustani. The most important part of the new constitution is that which deals with the transitory provisions which will help to bring into force the new constitution immediately. The following are the transitory provisions:—

"(a) On these amendments to the Constitution coming into force the A. I. C. C. will consist of not more than 1,050 members consisting of the following.

(1) Members elected to the A. I. C. C. for the year.

(2) Twice the number of members allotted to the different provinces under Article VI of the old Constitution. This number will be elected by the delegates to the 48th Session of the Congress of each province by November 30, 1934, failing which the Working Committee will nominate such additional members. Provided that the delegates for Bengal will elect in all 144 members to the A. I. C. C. in such a manner as may be directed by the Working Committee.

(b) As soon as the A. I. C. C. is formed as provided in clause (a) the delegates for each province to the A. I. C. C. shall constitute the Provincial Congress Committee for the province and shall assume charge of its affairs.

(c) Provincial Congress Committees appointed as aforesaid shall elect their office bearers before December 31, 1934.

(d) The newly constituted Provincial Congress Committees shall before February 28, 1935 submit for the approval of the Working Committee report on the affairs of its province and the draft constitution for the same not inconsistent with this the constitution and rules made thereunder.

(e) The constitution of the province will come into operation on its being approved by the Working Committee.

(f) No Provincial Congress Committee and no subordinate committee shall be recognised by the Working Committee unless it has complied with the conditions laid down in this constitution or any rules framed thereunder by the Working Committee.

(g) On the failure on the part of any Provincial Congress Committee to function in terms of the constitution of the Working Committee may form one to carry on Congress work in that province.

BETTER LOBBYING TELLS

Brighter Prospects For Revised Constitution

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mahatma Gandhi's lieutenants believe that even the defeat which they sustained in the Subjects Committee over the proposal to change the creed being put off to the next session, could have been avoided if Mahatmaji had listened to them.

Gandhiji had become so indifferent that he told his lieutenants not to make any appeal by speeches, but to let the matter be voted by the House, as it liked. And it so happened that the resolution was moved by Maulana Abul Kalam in highflown Urdu and seconded by Dr. Syed Mahmud in Urdu and without any further debate was put to vote and the amendment was carried.

AVOIDING DEFEAT

Gandhiji's lieutenants think that they could have avoided defeat, if they had put their case properly and addressed the House in English or simple Hindustani.

However, they immediately took a lesson from the defeat, and put Mr. Rajagopalachari in charge of the Working Committees brief thereafter and both the Khadi Clause and Labour Franchise were adopted, though the latter after a very close division.

Feeling in Gandhiji's camp is that changes in the constitution which are coming up to-morrow can be piloted safely and easily, if Gandhiji takes interest in them, but if Gandhiji remains indifferent, they might suffer. Efforts have been made successfully this evening to make Gandhiji take interest in these proposals and make his associates put in the best effort for the purpose.

Thus, the chances of a dilatory motion being defeated to-morrow have improved and the revised constitution over which a week of arduous labour has been put in by Gandhiji and a special committee would most probably be adopted this session.

OFFERS TO SCOTT AND BLACK

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 25.

Publicity aftermath of the great flight is in full blast. Scot and Black are deluged with offers ranging from honorary membership of golf clubs to contracts to appear in music halls.

Scott has been appointed aviation editor of London "News Chronicle".

Parmentier and Moll refused the offer of New England Air Ways, America, amounting to 20,000 sterling for the machine. Edwards, the owner of the first comet, has presented the machine to the pilots, and it is to be shipped to England. Parmentier and Moll are returning by air to Holland.

INSURE WITH THE POLICYHOLDERS' OFFICE

THE Aryan Mutual BOMBAY

BONUS Rs. 10/- per Rs. 1000/- AT FIRST TRIENNIAL VALUATION

For District and Provincial Agencies, apply:—

BANSILAL MANSION, Bruce Street, Fort.

ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS TO BANKERS GIVES NO INDICATION

Cotton Market Firm On Better Wall Street

ABSENCE OF SOUTHERN SELLING

Trade Moderate Buyer

Bombay, Oct. 25.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was active and strong on speculative buying influenced by firmness of Wall-Street and absence of rain in drought sections and favourable Liverpool cables. There was scarcity of offerings owing small Southern hedge-selling.

President Roosevelt's speech will have no important effect as it fails to clarify the monetary policy of the Washington administration. Thus in the near futures in the absence of any new development cotton prices are likely to fluctuate within a narrow range. much of the recent buying is by trade but in the absence of any marked and sustained improvement, we do not think the present support will be continued.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with December 12.31. There was scattered selling which depressed prices by one point from the opening level but the offering were well absorbed and the market ruled firm on large speculation buying and influenced by firmness of Wall-Street market. The market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 12 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 15 points at 12.65c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also very steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 14 points Spot cotton prices advanced 12 points at 12.71c.

CONSTRUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT.

The Commerce and Finance states:—

"There is a chance, which we regard as remote, that production of outside growths may show an increase of 1,500,000 bales this season. We are inclined to put this at half a million bales less. Against this we have a reduction og about 3,500,000 bales in American production. Thus, we believe that the situation contains certain undoubted elements of stability, and with the present liquidated situation in cotton, we think the market is in a position to respond substantially to constructive developments relating to demand."

On Wednesday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices in sympathy with steady overnight advices from New York. The market was featureless but offerings were again light. Later on prices advanced in response to good New York advices and persisent trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and closed at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 4 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 6.93d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was also fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close October was quoted 4.96. January 4.92 and March 4.87.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and lower Alexandria advices. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points and spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 8.24. Uppers futures were steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 6 points and spot cotton prices were unchanged at 7.27d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was some profit-taking in Sakel cotton which resulted in a decline of 12 points in Sakels futures. Ashmouni futures were steady and closed unchanged with December 12.66.

POOR CONSUMPTION.

The basis of American cotton continues to be very high and is not reflected in spot quotations. The latest grade and staple report. which shows that the amount of tenderable grades in the current ginnings is only 91.1 per cent. against 97.6 per cent. this time last year, may account for the high premiums. Also the large amount of cotton held by the Government against loans tends to keep the basis high.

OUTSIDE PRODUCTION.

When the production of outside growths exceeds that of American cotton by almost 50 per cent. it is not surprising that prior interest is being taken in the former. The Liverpool Cotton market being the real barometer of world cotton marketing, not only reflects truly the position in current statistics, but the petition to include South and Central American cottons in the American futures contract clearly indicates that some permanence is being anticipated in the really competitive quality and quantity of these cottons against American.

For the temporary relief of the American cotton grower the Roosevelt Administration is allowing outside growths to obtain a strong foothold in world consuming markets, and, once obtained, it will not be easy to eradicate. The exigencies of the war dealt a similar blow to the Lancashire cotton trade, with a result that is only too well know.

BANKHEAD BILL.

If the Bankhead Bill is to operate again in the next planting season then the position will be further aggravated. Although the American cotton values will rise Liverpool American prices will tend to a lower parity which will be accentuated should the petitioned alteration of the American futures contract be sanctioned.

To some extent hedging is blamed for the recent decline in prices and the hope is freely offered that once this is over values are bound to rise. But should the result of the arbitration in the textile strike mean higher costs of cloth production prices will not receive the usual impetus to appreciate by domestic demand. Indeed the outlook for domestic consumption in the United States is very poor. and coupled with poor exports, it might well be that the cessation of hedging pressures will find little lifting power.—"M. G. Commercial."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest (2-58 p.m.)	12.39+.13
N. Y. December Lowest (10-9 a.m.)	12.30+.04
Liverpool January Highest (4 p.m.)	6.67+.04
Liverpool January Lowest (2-45 p.m.)	6.62—.01

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:

Basis continues strong. No pressure to sell. Trade buying. Market affected favourably by securities market acting well. Looks higher.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Price fixing more in evidence and contracts less plentiful. Undertone appears very steady.

New York.—Distinct absence of pressure. Scarcity of contracts. Feeling more confident. Much of recent buying has been from the trade. Expect a further advance.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents.—

Present New York price below loan level impossible say whether will break twelve cents or not. Sterling dependent on too unknown factors to warrant giving opinion.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:

4-54 p.m.—Feel our market working into decidedly strong position.

8-31 p.m.—Contracts getting scarcer on account of high basis spots.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 24.

December 1934	12.38+12
January 1935	12.42+13
March 1935	12.45+14
May 1935	12.51+15
July 1935	12.53+14
Middling Spot	12.65+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 24.

December 1934	12.40+12
January 1935	12.43+11
March 1935	12.50+14
Middling Spot	12.71+12

NEW YORK.

New York Oct. 24

New York 10 55 a.m.—	
December 1934	12.35
January 1935	12.36
March 1935	12.40
New York Noon Call—	
December 1934	12.32
January 1935	12.35
March 1935	—

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.10
Fine (Good Staple)	5.25
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.40
C. P. OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.96
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.11
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.26
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.15
Fine	3.25
Superfine	3.35
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.30
Fine	3.40
Superfine	3.50

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 24.

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com	6
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	15
Electric Bond Common	10 1/2
Electric Bond 5 del. Pfd	36
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd	10 1/2
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel. & Tel.	111 2
Western Union Telg	34
Radio Corp	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	41 1/2
New York Central	23-1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R	17
Erie R. R	13
Pennsylvania R. R	23 1/2
Union Pacific R. R.	105
Great North Pfd.	17
Hiram Walker	28
Amr. Tobacco B	81
Dupont de Nemours	91
Canadian Pacific	13
Bethelehem Steel	28 3/4
United States Steel	34 1/4
American Smelting	56
Int. Nickel of Canada	24 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	11
Kennecott Copper	17 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	38
International Harvester	34
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	23
General Motors	30 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N. J.	41
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	13 1/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	14 1/2
Eaton Mfg.	16 1/4
Chase Bank	24 1/4
National City Bank	22
Sun Life of Canada	350
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	27
General Foods	32
National Dairy	17

Market closed strong. U. S. Steel Corp. working 22 per cent. Rally led by Railroads on supreme Court of Columbia District deciding that Railroads Pension Act lately enacted by Congress is unconstitutional. New York Call Rate 1 per cent; Anaconda 10 7/8; U. S. Steel 34 1/4; G. Motors 30 1/2; I. Nickel 24 1/2; City Bank 22; Chase Bank 24 1/4; Socony 13 1/8; N. Y. Central 23 1/2; W. U. Teleg 35; Total business 1/2 million.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Oct. 24.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Nov. sellers 18/0.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 18/7½.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 24.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 7/0.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
October 1934 ..		6.71+03
November 1934 ..		6.70+04
December 1934 ..		6.69+04
January 1935 ..	6.64	6.67+04
February 1935 ..		6.64+03
March 1935	6.59	6.62+03
April 1935		6.60+04
May 1935		6.57+03
June 1935		6.55+03
July 1935		6.53+03
August 1935 ..		6.48+03
September 1935 ..		6.43+03
October 1935 ..		6.38+02
Middling Spot ..		6 93+01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
October 1934	7.95
November 1934	7.95
December 1934	7.98
January 1935	8.01
March 1935	8.06
May 1935	8.10
July 1935	8.13
F.G.F. Spot	8.24

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 24.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent.	68
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	84
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	96
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	81-5/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	105 1/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	113-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	133-1/2
National Bank of India ..	46-1/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 24.

	£
Copper Braziers	40-3/4
Yellow Metal	35-1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	230-1/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 25.

The local Gold market ruled easy to-day on increase selling pressure on lower London advices prices opened at Rs. 34/11/9 and declined to Rs. 34/9/9/. At this level there was some covering which resulted in a small rally and prices improved to Rs. 34/10/9. The Silver market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. The market opened to-day at Rs. 65/ and improved to Rs. 65/2 New York prices were unchanged at 53 cents.

Ready Silver	65	1	0
November Deliver	65	2	0
December Delivery	65	6	0
Ready Gold	34	9	9
December Delivery	34	10	9
January Delivery	34	12	3

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 209 1/2; Highest 211 1/4; Lowest 209 1/4; Closing 211 1/4

Oomra D/J Op. 181 1/4; Highest 182 1/2; Lowest 181 1/4; Closing 182 1/2

Bengal D/J. Op. 134 1/4; Highest 236; Lowest 134 1/4; Closing 136.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 18 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-34) Rs. 6 1/2.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York December 154 at Cross Rate 4.98 1/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 211/8—Liverpool May 1935 6.59 Rs. 75 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 211/8—New York May 12.51 Rs. 67 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.98 1/8.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 23rd October	998
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	97,903
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	55,942
Increase	42,961

SPINNERS' TAKINGS

Total takings of American cotton by World's spinners are as under:—

(In thousands.)

	Season from 1st Aug. 1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
Great Britain	210	315	246
U. S. A., Canada, etc.	926	1,380	1,187
Continent	321	918	830
Japan, China, etc.	349	172	503
Total	2,003	3,115	2,766

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 24.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £9/13/9.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £11.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £11/5/0.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cong't) C.I.F. ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £10/8/9.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £10/3/9.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.

Calcutta per cwt. Oct./Nov. nominal 5/10-1/2.

Bombay per cwt. Oct./Nov. sellers 5/7-1/2.

Karachi per cwt. Oct./Nov. sellers 5/7-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Oct. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 24.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.35
Amsterdam	7.35
Brussels	21.30
Madrid	36.43
Milan	58.09
Berne	15.25-1/2
Paris	75.46
Pragne	119.00
T. T. London on New York Cross rate	4.98 1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 24.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Oct./Nov. sellers 21/6.

Wheat, Barletta-Russo, parcels, Oct./Nov. sellers 22/3.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Oct./Nov. sellers 25/.

London, Oct. 24.

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Oct. 24.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Following a rise of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 211 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 211/8 on scattered short covering. At the rise there was some long liquidated influenced by disappointment over Roosevelt's speech. Prices declined to Rs. 210 when the market again ruled steady in mild support.

Liverpool market opened very steady to-day at a rise of 3 points but later was quoted one point up. The local market remained quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	210
Oomra D/J.	-81/4
Bengal D/J	134/12

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Bengal Superfine	141/43
Bengal Fine	128/30
Bengal F.G.	118/23
Sindh-Punjab Fine	126/28
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	118/21
Wardha-Hingt	190/192
Nagpur Sawner	190/192
Pundhurna	180/182
Yeotmal	178/180
Arvi	177/179
Ellichpur	177/179
Amraoti-Beras	176/178
Khamgaon	176/178
Mulkapur	168/170
Khandesh	167/169
Jalna/Sailu	168 170
Burwah Sanavad	172 177
Broach Fine	206/208
Punjab/American	216/218
Punjab/American mix	206/211
Cambodia	271/276
Miraj/Sangli	201/206
Compta Good	196/201
Bagalkot	181/186
Kampala	349
Busoga	347
Jinja	343
Manza	337

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	26	1,893
Central India	...	3,755
Barsi and Nagar	214	2,434
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	324
Berar	28	3,705
Central Provinces	...	1,225
Total Oomras	268	13,836
Dholera	377	8,115
N.-W. Provinces	...	660
Rajputana	33	898
Sind-Punjab	140	8,369
Broach	...	1,567
Coompta & Dharwar	264	8,652
Westerns-Northerns	70	9,749
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	307	14,119
Persian	...	1,574
American	...	1,855
Egyptian & African	56	30,533
Total	1,524	99,427

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 18th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	100	35,767
Japan & China	1,600	65,580
Coast Ports	25	3,833
Up-country by Rail	...	21,966
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	8,787
Total	1,725	135,933

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 25th day of October 1934.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B. T.)	April-May 1934-35
10-30	Rs. 211/4
12-30	Rs. 210/4
2-30	Rs. 210/8
4-30	Rs. 210

April-May

Highest 211/8

Lowest 209/12

Our bazar will be closed on Friday at 3-30 (B.T.) on Saturday at 2-30 (B. T.) on account of Congress meetings.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 24-10-34	1955000	3149000
Receipts Yesterday 24-10-34	24000	39000
Exports to date 24-10-34	1126000	2057000
Stock at Ports 19-10-34	3041000	3869000
Stock Interior Towns 19-10-34	1731000	1785000
Stock Liverpool 19-10-34	952000	835000
Visible Supply 19-10-34	6445000	8090000
Quantity in Sight 19-10-34	3130000	4632000
Quantity out of Sight 19-10-34	2003000	3115000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct 25

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 28/8; Lowest Rs. 28/6; Closing Rs 28/7

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/12; Lowest Rs. 17/11; Closing Rs. 17/12

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 31/14; Highest Rs. 31/15; Lowest Rs. 31/12/6; Closing Rs. 31/14

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Oct. 24.

October	12.25+.18
November	12.20+.15
December	11.90+.03

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 24.

December	98+.1/2c
May	98 1/8+.3/8c
July	93 3/8+.5/8c

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 24.

Silver—market is steady.

Spot—23-3/4.

Forward—23-7/8.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/19/10.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Steel Shares Steady

CEMENTS AND MILLS QUIET

The local Share Bazaar was quiet but steady to-day with a limited turnover. There was moderate short covering in Tata Steel Shares which resulted in a small improvement in Steel Shares. Tata Steel Dfds. closed at Rs. 107/8 while ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 65/12.

Hydro-Electric Section was quiet with absence of any important business. Cotton Textile and Cement Shares were easy owing to utter absence of any buying. Bombay-Burma Shares ruled quiet with scattered selling while Bellapur Sugar Shares declined on rumours of unsatisfactory dividend.

The market is fluctuating within a narrow range in the absence of any fresh development. In the near future the market will be more or less a narrow trading affair but there is less desire to buy at present as the general opinion is divided.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Oct. 25.

100 Ahm. Ad.	313 12
500 Bom. Cotton	65 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	308 0
250 Bradbury	110 0
100 Century	312 8
100 Central India	306 12
100 Colaba	130 0
100 Coorla	113 12
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	595 0
E. D Sassoon	0 6
100 Finlay	125 10
100 Gokak	170 0
1000 Hindustan	1825 0
100 Indore	108 2
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	33 12
100 Koh'noor	211 4
250 Laxmi	373 12
100 Madhavji	11 4
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1550 0
250 Model	79 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct. 25

Bombay Dyeing 907, 900, 897, 898

Century 312, 310, 307, 308

Central India 315, 317, 316

Colaba 130

Kohinoor 213, 212, 208, 211

New Great 228, 226, 220/10

Simplex 112, 109

Swadeshi 235, 233, 232

Bundi 33, 32/12, 32/14

Indian Cement 450, 448, 442

Tata Steel Dfd 407, 408, 400, 408

Tata Steel Ord. 96, 95, 96, 94/4, 96

Bombay Steam 286, 283

Bombay Burma 450, 447

Andhra 1567, 1555, 1556

Hydro 156/14, 156/4

Power 1362, 1356, 1361, 1352, 1360

Tram 155

50 Mysore	95 0
200 New Great	220 10
100 Osmanshahi	72 8
100 Phoenix	315 0
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2820 0
50 Simplex	106 4
100 Swadeshi	232 8
100 Swan	77 8
25 Tata	12 8
500 Vishnu	1587 8
1000 Western	1040 0
BANKS	
50-10 Baroda	102 8
25-50 Central	33 2
500 Imp.	1625 0
125-500 Imp. Contry	410 0
50-100 India	119
5 Union	5-1-6
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	32 14
10 Gwalior	95 0
250 Indian	442 8
40 Katni Def.	1185 0
100 Katni Ord.	330 0
75 Okha	181 4
10 Punjab	23 6
100 Shahabad	348 2
70 United	69 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	13 14
15-75 New India	XD 34 1/2
200 Oriental	3810 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 6
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	182 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1556 4
10 Ajmer	9 3
50 Bom. Tram	155 0
100 Bom. Suburban	157 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 25.

STATEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 91/6,6	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 91/7/6	
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/5	
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/6/6	
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/4	
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/6	
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/10	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118	
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/8	
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104	
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
(CASH.)	
3 per cent 1941 99/5	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/3	
4 per cent 1948 105	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12	
5 per cent 1939/44 107/10	
5 per cent 1940/43 108 10	
5 per cent 1935 102	
5 per cent 1940-53 108/10	
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 106	
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)	
4 per cent B P T 1974 102/14	
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8	
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124/4	
6 per cent K P T 1956 124/4	
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/8	

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 91/9 and improved to Rs. 91/9/6. At this level there was increased selling which depressed prices

10 Broach	11 0
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	156 4
1000 Tata Power	1360 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prantij	840 0
100 Amr. Palty	122 0
100 C. Province	87 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	90 0
100 Gujrat	74 0
100 Mandra Bhon	91 4
100 Pachora Jamner	91 0
100 Sara Sraigunge	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	757 8
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	42 12
30 Tata Steel Def.	403 2
75 Tata Steel Ord.	98 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	207 8
30 Belapur Sugar	227 8
250 Bom. Steam	283 12
125 Bombay Burma	450 0
50 Bom Burma County	145 0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	4 13
50 Bombay Telephone	106 12
100 Ind. Bleaching	156 4
100 Ind. Radio Di.	528 12
100 Ind. Radio Ordy	472 8
1000 Port Canning	607 4
15 Scindia	12 0
30 Tata Construction	79 0
25 Tata Oil	20 12
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Vly	1310 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	293 12
7 p.c. Bom Tram	80 0
5 p.c Central India	512 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	134 6
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,345 0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	170 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	17 8
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	640 0

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

EAST: Fair and warmer. On Thursday partly cloudy, with showers probable. Florida generally fair.

CENTRAL: Partly cloudy.

WEST: Generally fair.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct. 24.

December	1.70+.02
March	1.79—.01
May	1.74
July	1.79+.01

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

October	59+.5/8d
December	61 5/8+1/2d
March	65 3/4+.1/2d
May	67 3/8+.3/8d.

COTTON OUTLOOK UNCERTAIN

Rumours Of Restriction Of Copper Production

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 25th inst. (6-19 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

COTTON.

Outlook continues uncertain; Government loan policy prevents much decline.

RUBBER.

Inactive, waiting for meeting of international committee on 30th; continue favour purchases on any decline.

COPPER.

Improvement due to rumours of restriction America; would not follow too rapid advance.

WHEAT.

Think well of purchases; market waiting on weather plate next few weeks.

April/June	7 1/8 to 7 1/4
July/September	7 5/16 to 7 7/8
Copper	£28-5-0.
Wheat	5/1 5/8

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1934

Countrywide Electioneering Propaganda

Govt. Ban On Mr. Misra

NARIMAN URGES WITHDRAWAL OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES

But Congress Board Thinks Matter Can Be Raised In Assembly

Nearly two hours were devoted by the Working Committee of the Congress on Thursday morning to the allegations that were made against the All-India Spinners' Association by Doctor Sanyal at the Subjects Comittee meeting on Wednesday.

It is understood that, after going through the whole matter thoroughly, the Working Committee is satisfied that the allegations are false and authorised Babu Rajendra Prasad to make a statement to the House on its resumption on Thursday refuting all the charges against the Spinners' Association.

The Congress Parliamentary Board met both on Wednesday evening and on Thursday morning to consider the question arising out of the non-removal of the ban on Mr. Dwarkaprasad Misra of the Central Provinces.

It is understood that Seth Govind Das, was very anxious that the Board should take some action to rebut the action of the Government.

Mr. K. F. Nariman contended that, as a protest against the attitude of the Government against the Board, all the Congress candidates who come under the ban should withdraw their candidature.

This was held by the others as an impossibility at this stage. It was also contended that the Government would gladly welcome a move of this nature from the Parliamentary Board as they are by no means anxious to see the entrance of the Congressmen into the Legislatures.

Those who are against Mr. Nariman's suggestion contend that when the Congress Parliamentary Board was formed at Patna, those who were responsible for the formation knew about the implications of the formation of a Congress Parliamentary Board. They knew that the Government would hamper them at every stage.

It was ultimately decided by the Board that some very effective action should be taken against the non-removal of the ban on Mr. Misra and that, in the present circumstances, that could only be done on the floor of the Assembly, where the question will be raised and explanations demanded of the Government for their peculiar action.

Election Campaign

The Parliamentary Board also discussed the question of carrying on a countrywide campaign on behalf of the Board and it was decided that immediately after the Congress the following should tour the country.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress, with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, will go to Delhi and Agra on electioneering propaganda.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, President of the Parliamentary Board will tour in Maharashtra.

Dr. Bidan Roy will visit Cawnpore and Lucknow.

The programme for the others have not yet been settled.

The Board also discussed the question of giving financial aid to the Congress candidates.

There are still to be discussed questions like the non-release of Pandit Jawaharlal and other political prisoners and of several Congress organisations still being illegal in spite of the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience movement. There is the Khudai Kitmatgars, the Congress Organisations in the Frontier and the Hindustani Seva Dal, the bans against which have not yet been removed.

Not Forgotten

Enquiries made go to show that the executive have not forgotten these questions. They have been engaging their minds. But nothing can be achieved at present. Mere passing of resolutions on these questions would not serve anybody. Civil Resistance has been stopped at least for the time being and the only method of carrying on any agitation against the non-removal of the bans woud be on the floor of the Assembly. The only way that was left, as at present situated is to agitate inside the Assembly Chamber for the removal of all the repressive laws and incidentally the release of all political prisoners and removal of bans on all Congress Organisations.

ELECTIONS FOR C. P. BOARD

Subjects Committee Accepts Pt. G. B. Pant's Resolution

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant moved the following resolution on Thursday:—

This Congress accepts the Parliamentary Board's recommendation and resolves that the existing Parliamentary Board shall be dissolved on 1st May 1935 and a new Board of 25 should be elected by the A. I. C. C. on or before the aforesaid date.

The elected Board shall have the power to co-opt not more than five members.

There shall be a fresh election of the Parliamentary Board at every annual session of the Congress with the same power of co-option.

The elected Board shall possess the same powers as are possessed by the existing Board:

The Parliamentary Board's recommendation runs as follows:—

"Resolved that inasmuch as this Board was constituted as an emergency measure, it is desirable that its life should be limited to one year and that thereafter it should be placed on an elective basis for the period and on the terms as may appear desirable. This should be forwarded to the Working Committee as a recommendation of the Board."

Dr. Syed Mahmud seconded the resolution which was passed without discussion.

Rajen Babu Thanks Ghatkopar Public

The following is Rajen Babu's message to the Ghatkopar public:

"I am grateful to Ghatkopar public for the reception they gave me. I take it that it was not meant for me personally but for the Congress which I have to represent this year, in my own humble way. I trust they will keep up their enthusiasm and love for the Congress and the cause of India's freedom, it serves."

A unique action picture of the Fire Erigade men battling with flames when some Harijan cottages at Dadar caught fire.

CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

To Be Dissolved In May Next And New One Elected

At Wednesday's meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Congress, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant moved a resolution relating to the future of election of the Parliamentary Board "this Congress resolves that the existing Parliamentary Board should be dissolved on May 1, 1935 and a new Board of 25 members should be elected by the A. I. C. C. on or before the aforesaid date. The elected Board shall have power to co-opt not more than 5 members.

"There shall be fresh elections of the Parliamentary Board at every annual sessions of the Congress with same power of co-option. The elected Board shall possess the same powers as possessed by the existing Board."

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant explained why and how the Congress Parliamentary Board was formed without proper election in peculiar circumstances. He pointed out that the Working Committee itself had limited life of the present Board for one year and the right to elect the Board consisting of men in whom they had confidence was granted to the A. I. C. C. The speaker hoped that all sections of that body would take part in the elections. Dr. Syed Mahmud seconded the resolution. No amendment being moved to the resolution it was put to vote and carried unanimously. The meeting adjourned till three tomorrow afternoon.

RAJKOT, Oct. 25.

Sjts. Amritlal Amarchand, Popatlal Prabhudass and other prominent leaders of the Bombay Sorathia community have come here for the settlement of the Sorathia boarding disputes. All matters have been amicably settled and all cases, civil and criminal, in connection therewith have been agreed to be withdrawn.

Bab Babban Masim, the 80-year old preacher of Dehra Dun who has travelled all over India during the last four years, preaching the message of Christ has reached Madras.

Some of the women delegates arriving at the Subjects Committee pandal.

GANDHIJI'S DECISION TO RETIRE

Must Unite All Constructive Forces Of Country, Says Hindu

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The "Hindu" commenting editorially on Gandhiji's decision observes:

"In the peculiar circumstances in which the country has been placed the present decision of Gandhiji is perhaps for the best. The Congress has adopted with Mahatmaji's active support a change of policy which emphasises its essentially political character and hopes to achieve its purpose by exploiting to a full constitutional methods of agitation which is germane to political parties."

Concluding the paper adds, no true lover of country can underrate the importance of universalisation of khadi, removal of untouchability and Hindu-Muslim unity as they aim at removing some biggest obstacles of national regeneration—communalism, social stagnation and economic subserviency. The fact that Gandhiji has decided to throw himself heart and soul into a triple programme should serve to unite all constructive forces of the country on a broad platform and generate that positive energy which should supply an irresistible momentum to national demand."—United Press."

Rules for the admission of Indians to commissioned rank in the Indian Army Veterinary Corps have been sanctioned provisionally by the Secretary of State for India.

MUSLIM UNITY BOARD AND AWARD

Agreed Settlement Between Communities Welcomed

LUCKNOW, Oct. 24

Syed Zakiraly, Secretary, All-India Muslim Unity Board, Lucknow wires as follows:—

The All-India Muslim Unity Board at its meeting held at Moradabad in September last had, in addition to those previously nominated adopted the following for the Legislative Assembly: Maulvi Karemurreza Khan, Advocate from Rohilkhand and Kamaun, Maulvi Mahomed Ahmed Kazmi, Advocate, from Meerut Division, Maulvi Mirza Akhtarhasan, Advocate, Khandwa from the Central Provinces and also decided that Maulana Shaukat Ali should stand from the Seven Cities constituency.

As regards the Communal Award, the Board considers that the only alternative to the Communal Award is an agreed settlement between the communities themselves and deprecates all agitation to get the Communal Award modified by the British Government and expresses readiness to help any movement to bring about complete harmony and understanding between the different communities. It considers the White Paper scheme too inadequate to meet the demand.

It is reported that a Muslim youth of Lahore is reported to have arrested near the Lahore Railway Station on a charge of attempt to commit suicide, after he was picked up from the railway line by the engine driver of a passenger train.

HARIJANS OF DADAR IN DISTRESS

Will Public Respond By Donating Their Mite?

The Honorary Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bombay writes:—

The citizens of Bomway are aware by now that as a result of a devastating fire which broke out in Taikalwadi, Dadar, on Tuesday last, about 120 Harijan families are in dire distress, they have been now residing in open air and have no food and clothing. The public of Bombay ought to appreciate their needs and come forward to relieve the helpless of their distress. Their needs are very few. They will require to be supplied with food for about a week till they settle down, with clothing, utensils, mattresses and such other things. A Committee has been appointed consisting of the following signatories for the purpose of distributing relief.

Those who wish to contribute anything, either in cash or in kind, are requested to send their donations to the following addresses:

-. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bombay Provincial Board, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 2. Municipal Scout Centre, Guilder Tank, Grant Road, Bombay. 3. Dr. Y. V. Purandare, Bhavanishanker Road, Dadar, Bombay. 4. Mrs. Shantabai Vyangsarkar, Khot Building, Tilak Bridge, Dadar, Bombay. 5. Messrs. Wallace Flour Mills, Mandvi.

The Committee takes this opportunity of thanking all those institutions, who are doing invaluable service for the sufferers.

HARIJAN HUTS ON FIRE AT WORLI

B. P. C. C. Appeals For Succour

The General Secretary, B. P. C. C. writes:—

In the midst of our present Congress engagements our attention was diverted to a sad tragic which occurred over a short distance from the Abdul Gaffar Nagar. Last night a disastrous fire broke out in a number of huts in which mostly the Harijan population resided and in a short time in spite of fire brigades and other efforts, about 100 huts were completely burnt to ashes and over 600 inhabitants have been affected, including women and children, who were now stranded on the street with all their belongings practically destroyed. They have not enough even to satisfy their daily requirements with regard to food and clothing. We therefore appeal to the philanthropic public to take immediate steps for relief and at least to supply food for the starving, and also the necessary clothes.

Some funds are also required to erect temporary sheds to lodge them. Appeals have been made to the grain dealers and Grain Merchants' Association to supply grains. Some volunteers are on post already helping these distressed people but without funds and other requisite necessities they will not be able to do much to help them. We hope that the public will respond immediately so as to render them help.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has immediately moved in the matter of rendering succour to these brothers and sisters in distress and has approached the Grain Merchants' as well as other assocations for necessary help.

In pursuance of the request made by the General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. the Grain Merchants' Association have already given 8 bags of rice and one bag dal for the people in distress.

WHO WILL TAKE PLACE OF SIR SIKANDAR?

Question Of Successor Arouses Interesting Speculation

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24.

The appointment of Sir Sikkandar Hyatkhan as the Second Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank has been received with surprise in many quarters which had not heard his name in this connection till now.

Sir Sikandar was in London for about three months after handing over the charge of Governorship of his province back to Sir Herbert Emerson.

I understand the offer was first informally made to him in London, and he wanted some time before he could make up his mind.

He came here last Sunday and had a long talk with Sir James Grigg when the appointment was settled.

The post is tenable for five years and carries with it a salary of not more than Rs. 5,000.

FOUR NAMES MENTIONED

This appointment has aroused interesting speculation as to his succession in the Punjab. Four names are mentioned namely, Sir Firozekhan Noon, Sir Jogendarsingh, Drs. Gokalchand Narang, and Manoharlal, but the usually well-informed political circles in New Delhi expect that Sir Fazlihusain who has not taken extension of his tenure as the member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and will therefore by retiring from politics of Delhi and Simla on the first of April next may agree to take up the post of the Revenue Member in his own province.

If he does so, he will not be without notable precedents, for the late Lord Singha, Sir Ali Imam, and recently Sir Brojendra Mitter placed their services at the disposal, of their respective local Governments for appointment to the Governor's Executive Councils after their retirement from Government of India. Yet another instance was when Mr. Bhopendranath Basu accepted the executive councillorship of the Secretary of State for India.

UNFETTERED DISCRETION.

In any case the question of appointing a successor to Sir Sikandar Hyat in the Punjab will be an unfettered discretion of Sir Herbert Emerson and it is expected the decision will be made known sometime in December, as Sir Sinkandar will probably be required to join the Reserve Bank executive early in next January.

ANTI-BEGGARY BILL

Circulated To Elicit Opinion

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

The Punjab Legislative Council held a short sitting to transact non-official business.

Shrimati Lekwati Jain introduced the Punjab Anti-Beggary Bill, and it was circulated to elicit public opinion. The bill aims at driving out begging from public places and streets and imposes a penalty of three months' rigorous or Rs 55.

Mr. Nanakchand Pandit introduced the Punjab suppression of Imperial Traffic Bill, the object of which was to secure consolidated legislation to give the authorities such power as to aid them in checking the evil of traffic in women and children and give the authorities means by which protection may be afforded to those in danger from procurers, traffickers and others engaged in commercialised vice.

The mover wanted the bill to be referred to a Select Committee, but a Government amendment to circulate the bill was carried, Mr. Nanakchand not opposing.—A. P.

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